

FORD AIR LINE
TEST MAY LEAD
TO DAILY TRIPS

Western Cargoes Speeded
by Detroit-to-Chicago
Express Service

CHICAGO-NEW ORLEANS
AIR MAIL PROPOSED

Postal Official Says Depart-
ment Welcomes Routes Un-
der Private Contract

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 17.—The Ford ex-
press from Detroit to Chicago com-
pleted its first week of operation to-
day, carrying Ford business exclu-
sively. Maj. Philip G. Kemp, chair-
man of the Municipal Aviation Com-
mittee, said today he understood the
flights would be made daily later.
From the Ford company no infor-
mation was available as to whether
the return trips would be opened to
public business. "We could get all
the outside business we wanted," a
correspondent of The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor was told at the Ford
Motor Company, "but we have so
much of our own that we do not want
other business at present."

Encouraged by Tests
Packages from Detroit destined
for western branches of the Ford
company are making fast train con-
nections, thanks to the air express,
it was said. Initial operation has
proved very encouraging. The trip
takes about 2½ hours, the ship ar-
riving here about 11 a. m. and leav-
ing at 1 p. m., with about 1200 pounds
of express cargo.

In well-informed circles it is
reported that decision of the Ford
interests as to opening the line to
outside firms is pending on the pos-
sibility of formation of a \$5,000,000
corporation covering an extensive com-
mercial aviation field, in which case
the Ford ships would confine them-
selves to company business.

Announcement is made of a flight
here today from New Orleans, carry-
ing air mail. New Orleans business
houses have been waiting for some
time to see flying started between
the Gulf and the Great Lakes, and
enlisted the aid of the Chicago Asso-
ciation of Commerce.

Private Lines Favored

George B. Foster, chairman of the
association's aviation committee,
said that he had approached Col.
Paul Henderson, Second Assistant
Postmaster-General, on the possi-
bility of the air mail between the
two cities, and had been told that
at the present time no possibility
existed, but that the Government
would encourage any responsible
private interest, and give it the mail
business.

"That," said Mr. Foster, "is the
line on which we should like to see
the Government proceed. We would
rather develop the business, while
the Government gives them its busi-
ness. The Government will contract
with any reliable outfit that gives
promise of putting through its flight
on schedule. Any concern that is
financially responsible will have no
difficulty in getting a contract."

New Orleans-Chicago Service

The New Orleans-Chicago flight
had its significance heightened by
simultaneous announcement here of
plans for a private company start-
ing service between the cities on
July 4. Its principal is Herbert H.
Wilton of London, Eng., a British
flier during the war, and since then,
it is stated, a pilot on the London-
Paris and London-Glasgow routes.
He plans stops at St. Louis and
Memphis. His prospective fare to the
Gulf is \$50, which is regarded among
local aviation experts as low or else
as indicative that other anticipated
fares are higher. Mr. Wilton's figure
is stated to be approximately the rail
charge. He has made application for
a hangar at the Municipal Aviation
Field.

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Enforcement, World Court
and Back to Polls Crusade
Urged On Women Voters

Miss Sherwin, in Presidential Address at Rich-
mond, Calls for Uniform Registration Law, a
Shorter Ballot, and Clear-Cut Political Issues

By MARJORIE SHULER

RICHMOND, Va., April 17.—A back-
to the polls movement, participation
by the United States in the World
Court and enforcement of all the
Nation's laws, were urged at the
opening of the sixth annual con-
vention of the National League of
Women Voters here.

A uniform registration law safe-
guarding elections and yet free from
restrictions which would discourage
voters, was the aim held out by Miss
Belle Sherwin of Cleveland, presi-
dent of the league, in her annual
report, which also included a sum-
mary of her work as head of the
department on efficiency in govern-
ment. Changes in registration laws
and in absent voting laws and the
more radical step from the long to
the short ballot were advocated by
Miss Sherwin as means of leading
the voter back to the polls.

Definite Political Issues
Positive issues between political
parties in terms which men and
women readily understand and about
which they care greatly was urged,
and the proposed federal child labor
amendment was referred to as hav-
ing been a laboratory lesson in legis-
lation which has taught women more
than manuals of citizenship and
classroom discussion of the powers of
government ever could have done.

"If public opinion is ever to be
leavened by facts it must be com-
plished by the active working of the
desire of many men and women,"
said Miss Sherwin. "Citizenship, like
religion, is an individual personal
experience and one of its first fruits
is a sense of active responsibility
toward its own kingdom whatever
that may be."

Respect for, obedience to, and en-
forcement of law is necessary to the
maintenance of a democracy, said
Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Rockford,
Ill., giving her report as first vice-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

CERTAIN TRADES
SHOW INCREASE

Improvement in Employ-
ment Reported in Some
Lines by State Department

Improvement in the employment
situation with respect to 17 indus-
tries in Massachusetts is noted by
the statistical division of the Mas-
sachusetts Department of Labor and
Industries in its monthly report made
public today. "While, for all indus-
tries combined, there was a slight
decrease in March in the number of
persons employed," says the report.
"It is gratifying to be able to state
that no definite downward trend is
indicated by the returns, as in 17
industries the number employed
showed an increase."

The report further says: "The
number of persons reported on the
March pay rolls of these 17 repre-
sentative establishments was 230,231,
and their earnings aggregated \$5,565,201, or \$24.17 per person. For the
same period last year the number of
persons employed in these same
establishments during the pay-
roll week in February, 1925, the
weekly earnings aggregated \$5,590,957, or an average of \$24.19 per person.
The changes which took place in
the industries as a whole were as
follows: A decrease of four-tenths of
1 per cent in the number of employ-
ees; a decrease of five-tenths of 1 per
cent in the aggregate pay roll, and
a decrease of less than one-tenth of
1 per cent in the average weekly
earnings per person."

"In March, as compared with Feb-
ruary, 1925, there were decreases in
the number employed in 23 of the 39
industries specified. The changes in
the working forces continued to be
relatively small both with regard to
additions and to the laying-off of
employees."

"A further classification of wage-
earners has been made on the basis
of full and part-time employment. Of
the 230,231 persons reported in
March, 141,450 (61.4 per cent) were
employed in establishments reporting
full-time schedules and \$3,781,
38.6 per cent) were employed on
part-time. In this respect, the report
is not quite as favorable as was
that shown in February, but refer-
ence to the individual industries
shows that in 33 of the 39 industries
the majority of employees were on
full time; and that those employees
on part time were largely in boots
and shoes, electrical machinery, ap-
paratus and supplies, and woolen
and worsted goods. In 19 of the 39
industries just referred to more than
three-fourths of the employees were
on full time."

FINE ARTS MUSEUM
TRUSTEES APPOINTED

The trustees of the Boston Museum
of Fine Arts have appointed Edward
Jackson Holmes of 296 Beacon
Street, grandson of Oliver Wendell
Holmes, tenth director of the
museum to succeed Dr. Arthur Fair-
banks, who recently resigned. He
will serve until a permanent director
is chosen. No salary goes with the
appointment.

Mr. Holmes was appointed trustee
of the museum by the Massachusetts
Institute of Technology in 1910, and
for many years has served as chair-
man of the committee on Japanese
and Chinese art.

OHIO PADLOCK
LAW INDORSED
BY CONFERENCE

Deportation of Alien Vio-
lators and Mandatory
Jail Terms Advised

COLUMBUS, O., April 17 (Special)

A separate bureau in Washington
to be responsible for prohibition en-
forcement, federal prohibition agents
under civil service, increase of pen-
alties for dry law violators and re-
moval of state and federal officers
guilty of violating the prohibition
laws, are features of a program sub-
scribed to by the Ohio Law Enforce-
ment and Law Observance Confer-
ence, which ended a two-day meet-
ing here under the auspices of the
Ohio Anti-Saloon League.

Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibi-
tion Commissioner, was commended
and it was recommended that he
have adequate authority in his de-
partment to do the work assigned to
him. Dry forces in Ohio should
maintain county organizations reach-
ing into precincts for the aid and
encouragement of all law enforce-
ment officials. It was decided.

Maximum Penalties
More general use of the padlock
law in Ohio, assessment of maximum
penalties with jail sentences re-
quired and deportation of aliens
convicted of violating the prohibi-
tion laws, were recommended.

Pat M. Neff, formerly Governor of
Texas, and Wayne B. Wheeler, gen-
eral counsel of the Anti-Saloon
League of America, were keynote
speakers. Professional, business and
political leaders of Ohio were on the
program.

Mr. Neff asserted that the Federal
Government was not using the
necessary vision and vigor neces-
sary to complete enforcement of the
prohibition amendment.

Mr. Wheeler said in part:
"A million lives saved for the dry
period, practical disappearance of
the public drunkard from our
streets in most of our cities, elimi-
nation of nearly all our drink-
caused poverty, the drop in brawls
and assaults, the lowering of the
intoxication factor in industrial
accidents has been worth all the
cost in effort and money to obtain the Eighteenth
Amendment."

Savings Multiplied
Even more significant are the
positive gains, such as multiplied
savings, which are rapidly approach-
ing the total of our national debt,
the doubling of the value of
national debt, the doubling of
security owners, the increase in
home-building, increased automobile
ownership, the stimulation of retail
trade, improved home conditions
which send youth to school and col-
lege, the improved social condi-
tions, the elimination of the saloon-
centers for political corruption,
in these improved social condi-
tions, prohibition has been a strong
contributing factor.

The prohibitionists in Cincinnati,
Philadelphia and in Chicago are
indictments of the liquor habit
revived upon the weaker of our
citizens. The same elements that
violated license laws are today violat-
ing the Eighteenth Amendment.
The only new feature in existing
liquor laws is the fact that we
are fighting it today."

Nine New Iowa Dry Laws
Strengthen Enforcement;
Jail Sentence Mandatory

DES MOINES, Ia., April 17 (Spe-
cial).—The Iowa Legislature declines
to take any backward step in regard
to prohibition. The Iowa Legisla-
ture, in its session today, has passed
substance of the reply that E. W.
Romkey of Burlington, chairman of
the legislative committee on the
Suppression of Intemperance, for-
warded to the Nevada State Senate,
which proposed modification of the
national dry laws.
"Instead of taking any backward
step," said Mr. Romkey, "we are
strengthening our laws."

Three New Comets Cause
Considerable Speculation

Probably None Ever Have Been Seen Before, Says
Astronomer—Not Likely to Be Conspicuous

CHICAGO, April 17.—Three comets
discovered in the last three weeks,
probably have never been seen be-
fore, according to Edwin B. Frost,
director of the Yerkes Observatory at
Williams Bay, Wis. Early reports had
identified the visitors with the peri-
odic Tuttle Comet. The comets are
not bright enough to be visible to
the naked eye and it is not likely
that they will become conspicuous
objects.

"Only short portions of these
bodies have thus far been observed
and hence their future movements
cannot yet be predicted with much
certainty," Mr. Frost said. "However,
at present it does not seem probable
that any of the three comets have
been seen before. Computations of
their probable orbits have been
made at the University of California
under the direction of Professor
Leuschner."

"Comet 1925 A" was discovered
by a young Russian astronomer, G.
Shajn, at the observatory at Simla
in the Crimea on March 23. Its
brightness was about equal to that
of a star 100 times fainter than can
be seen with the naked eye."

It has moved slowly westward in
the constellations Virgo and Leo.

"The second comet, known by
astronomers as B, was discovered by
an amateur, William Reid of Ronde-
bosch, near Cape Town, S. Africa.

Highway Secretary
in Cabinet Suggested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Houston, Tex., April 17
ESTABLISHMENT of a secre-
taryship of highways in the
President's Cabinet and increasing
federal road building appropri-
ations from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000
annually is advocated by the
United States Good Roads Associa-
tion. This is announced by J. A.
Rountree of Birmingham, Ala.,
director general, who is here pre-
paring for the organization's thir-
teenth convention to be held in
Houston, April 21-26.

The program also favors a con-
tinuous federal road building ap-
propriation, eliminating necessity
for making period appropriations.
Governors from five states and offi-
cials from a wide territory have
accepted invitations to speak.

LAYMEN LOSE
AT CONFERENCE

Methodists of Troy District
Vote Against Admit-
tance as Members

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., April 17.—
The Troy annual conference of the
Methodist Episcopal Church today
defeated, by a vote of 119 to 23, the
amendment to admit laymen to an-
nual conference sessions, on condi-
tions and under regulations to be de-
termined by the general conference
from time to time. The lay electoral
association of the Troy area will
vote on the same question later dur-
ing sessions now in progress here.

Several ministers spoke in favor of
the idea, and expressed the belief
that more positive and constructive
work for the church might be accom-
plished with laymen included in the
sessions, but the indefinite tenure of
the amendment met with vigorous
opposition.

War as Paganism
In an address yesterday afternoon
Dr. Halford E. Luccock said that war
is an element of paganism. "There is
no hope of overcoming it," he said,
"until we have a keen sense that it is
a monstrous denial of the whole
Christian Gospel."

"Patriotism is too holy a thing to
be identified with jingoism and its
appeals to fear. Some of the worst
jingoists in this country are some of
the retired admirals of the United
States Navy. They are fanning the
flames of fear with their predictions
of war."

"We must create sentiment that
will bring into action the machinery
of peace. There is one point on which
there is possible agreement among
the great majority of populations and
that is the entrance of the United
States into the World Court."

Singing Long Enough
"We have been singing long enough
as our national anthem, 'Let the
Rest of the World Go By.' We can-
not escape our responsibilities for
creating machinery to insure peace."

The sustenance committee, at a
meeting late yesterday afternoon,
voted to make the budget for the
year \$10,000. There will be a meet-
ing of the finance committee this
afternoon.

Bishop Adna Wright Leonard out-
lined his program for the financing
of the secondary schools in the con-
ference at a meeting of alumni,
friends and students of Troy confer-
ence Academy of Poultry, Vt., last
night. He plans to raise the sum of
\$500,000 for each of the three sec-
ondary schools for an endowment
and building fund for each. He wants
better buildings and better teachers,
and suggests that this money be
raised in 1926 and 1927.

New Hampshire Methodists
Indorse Unification Plan

CONCORD, N. H., April 17.—The
New Hampshire annual conference
of the Methodist Episcopal Church
this morning voted 60 to 2 in favor
of unification of the Methodist Epis-
copal Church of the north with the
church of the south. It was also
voted at the conference to amend
the constitution so as to allow lay-
men to attend the conference as
members.

By Special Cable
BERLIN, April 17.—The com-
mercial parleys between Germany and
Soviet Russia have been broken off
and the German delegation has re-
turned to Berlin because the Soviets
insisted on introducing political
questions into the discussions and
because there appeared to be no way
of bridging the gulf existing between
the two widely differing commercial
systems.

Agreement reached concerning
shipping questions and the position
of German firms in Soviet Russia
therefore cannot come into force. The
Soviets repeatedly inquired what
Germany's attitude would be toward
them after it entered the League of
Nations, and seemed little inclined
to continue the parleys until they were
certain of its friendship.

TURKEY TO ADOPT
ANTI-REVOLT PLANS

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.—
The capture of Sheikh Said and his
chief commanders and the occupa-
tion of Ghend by the Turkish consti-
tutes the final operation of repression
of the Kurdish insurrection. The
last official communiqué has
been issued signaling a success for
Turkey, which now will com-
prise the enforcement of severe
measures for the prevention of any
repetition of the revolt.

MARTIAL LAW
IS PROCLAIMED
IN BULGARIA

Incident at Cathedral of
Sveti Kral Causes Stern
Measures to Be Adopted

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 17 (AP)

Sofia today was in a state of ferment,
the greatest excitement prevailing.
Martial law has been proclaimed
throughout the country, while the
military authorities have ordered a
curfew established, the streets to be
cleared at 7:30 p. m., following the
bombing outrage at the ancient
Cathedral of Sveti Kral (The Saint
King) yesterday afternoon.

Although all the members of the
Government were present in the
Cathedral at the service for General
Georgiev, who was assassinated on
Tuesday, none was seriously injured.
The Premier, Alexander Zankoff, was
one of those injured, but was able
to preside over the Cabinet during
its emergency session today.

Figures show that 140 persons, in-
cluding 20 women and 10 children,
and six generals and 29 other offi-
cers were killed.

In addition to the number of per-
sons killed it is estimated that about
200 persons were wounded. Upon
learning of the incident the King im-
mediately went to the scene.

Passengers on trains are being
searched rigorously. Citizens are en-
rolling and forming patrols to main-
tain order under the direction of the
War Minister, General Voulkoff.

Anti-Government Attack
By Special Cable

SOFIA, April 17.—Though no one
knows how the bomb outrage at the
Orthodox Cathedral of Sveti Kral
here was planned, everyone is con-
vinced that political opponents of
the Government were at the bottom
of it. The explosion occurred in the
roof when the cathedral was crowded
with worshippers, including members
of the Cabinet and leading political
figures. Citizens were gathered at
the memorial service yesterday after-
noon for the Government Deputy—
General Constantine Georgiev—who
was assassinated in the streets two
days previously. Practically the
whole roof and part of the walls
collapsed, and among the many
casualties were the Premier, Alexan-
der Zankoff, and another Minister
both of whom were wounded, though
not seriously. Apprehensive of fur-
ther trouble, the Government has
ordered what practically amounts
to martial law.

Prince Earns 10d.
As Engine-Driver

Receives Mileage Sheet and
Signs Pay Roll on His
African Tour

ZARITA, Nigeria, April 17 (AP)—
The Prince of Wales arrived here
today and became 10d (roughly 20
cents) richer because of half an
hour's work yesterday as engine
driver of his special train. During
the run the Prince went to the engine
and handled the throttle under the
direction of an engineer who had
piloted the special train of the
Prince's grandfather when he visited
West Africa.

Upon arriving here today, railway
officials presented him with a mil-
age sheet showing he had earned 10d.
The Prince smilingly signed the pay
roll and accepted the money.

Zarita is the center of cotton-
growing and stock raising section.
All local European residents, total-
ing 40, were presented to the Prince.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The
Dignitary Los Angeles will be sent to
Boston to participate Monday in the
exercises commemorating the 150th
anniversary of the first battle of the
American Revolution. The trip will
be made after the aircraft returns
from Bermuda, for which she is to
sail today. If time permits she will
return first to Lakeland, but other-
wise she will go to Boston direct.

The decision to send the Los
Angeles to Boston was announced
after Secretary Wilbur had conferred
with high naval officials on a request
from Governor Fuller of Massachu-
setts. It is understood to have the
approval of President Coolidge, who
would be glad to have the Los An-
geles in its revolutionary celebration
provided it could be done without in-
convenience to the navy.

LEXINGTON-CONCORD
THRONGS TO VIEW
THE LOS ANGELES

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provided it could be done without in-
convenience to the navy.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE LAW
FOR MOTORISTS HELD VALID

Massachusetts Supreme Court Holds Proposed Statute
Is Constitutional—Methods of Insuring
Are Outlined

Compulsory liability insurance on
operators and owners of motor vehi-
cles is constitutional in Massachu-
setts. In a formal opinion by the
Supreme Court, given to the Massa-
chusetts Legislature today upon re-
quest in form of a resolution intro-
duced by Martin Hays, Representa-
tive of Brighton, that fact is es-
tablished.

The answer of the high court, how-
ever, makes these stipulations. An
insurance company cannot be com-
pelled to accept a risk if it objects to
the rates or the individual for rea-
sons legal and sufficient.

In case of the refusal to an appli-
cant for liability insurance while op-
erating a motor vehicle, that person
has the privilege of getting a bond
from a bonding company, or placing
property assets of his own in lieu
of insurance or bond.

Two Methods of Insuring
In other words, to operate a motor
vehicle in Massachusetts, in the
event of the Legislature passing a
compulsory liability insurance law
for operators and owners of motor
vehicles, the individual desiring in-
surance must, either get insurance
from a regularly registered com-
pany, putting up property of his own
as security for liability, or getting
from a bonding company a sufficient
bond to cover the liability which the
Legislature will stipulate.

In its opinion, which covers 30
pages of typewritten analysis on the
various points of the proposed legisla-
tion, the Supreme Court, while it

Cuban Executive

GEN. GERARDO MACHADO
CUBANS MAKE
PROCLAMATION

Senate and House Jointly
Name President and
Vice-President

HAVANA, April 17 (AP)—Gerardo
Machado y Morales and Carlos de
la Roca yesterday were proclaimed
respectively president and vice-
president of the Republic of Cuba at
a joint session of the Senate and the
House of Representatives. They will
assume office May 20.

Clemente Vasquez Bello, president
of the Senate, presided over the
joint session. Twenty-two senators
and 102 representatives answered the
roll call. When Senator Bello asked
if there was any objection to the
proclamation of the two successful
candidates of the Liberal-Popular
combination in the November elec-
tions, there was silence for a few
moments. Then a round of cheering
broke through the chamber.

General Machado and Dr. de la
Roca were declared to have been
elected by 125 electoral votes against
11 received by the candidates on the
conservative ticket, March 26. Men-
cal, who twice has been President of
the Republic, and Domingo Mendez
Capote.

Among those present at the joint
session of Congress were President
Cortés y Faria, Gen. Enoc H. H.
Crowder, the American Ambassador,
and Señora Elvira Machado, wife of
the President-elect.

After the session a cablegram was
sent to General Machado, who is in
Washington, informing him that he
had been proclaimed the next President
of Cuba.

He then declared that the formula
"Germany would pay" had pro-
duced a disastrous result, making
France pay \$7,000,000,000 francs
on Germany's account.

As the total damages in devastat-
ed regions amounted to \$2,000,000,000
francs, there remained 25,000,000,000
francs still to pay, while, he said,
the Treasury is out of breath and
the smaller sufferers still live in
the ruins."

Undoubtedly a way out would be
found, M. Caillaux continued on that
occasion, but when this strait was
passed by the Treasury the questions
remained.

"What shall we recover from Ger-
many, whose contribution grows
smaller each time it is spoken of?
To what extent will the sum recovered
be attached by our creditors? Will
this manner of being paid satisfy them?"

M. Caillaux announced at a late
hour last night that his Cabinet had
been completed and that an accord
on the ministerial program had been
reached.

The new Cabinet follows:
Premier and Minister of War—
Paul Painlevé.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Aristide
Briand.
Minister of Finance—Joseph Cal-
laux.
Minister of Justice and Vice-Presi-
dent of the Cabinet—Jules Steeg.
Minister of Public Instruction—
Anatole de Monzie.
Minister of Interior—Senator A.
Schramek.
Minister of Commerce—Charles
Chaumet.
Minister of Marine—Emile Borel.
Minister of Colonies—André Hesse.
Minister of Agriculture—Jean Dur-
and.
Minister of Public Works—Pierre
Laval.
Minister of Devastated Regions—
Pierre Deyris.
Minister of Pensions—Louis Anter-
ious.

Limelight Chiefly Falls
on M. Caillaux Because of
Stir His Return Causes

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 17.—A three-man Cab-
inet has been duly constituted again
in a nocturnal sitting and it was
presented today to President Doumergue.
The triumvirate is composed of Paul
Painlevé, Aristide Briand

and obviously, from the viewpoint of parliamentary success, is easily the leading figure in the combination.

Nevertheless, the illustrious chief of the stormy career and the indignation which his return arouses in many quarters. His premiership also was unfortunate in that during that period occurred the first serious clash between Germany and France, and M. Caillaux was bitterly blamed for conducting negotiations over the head of his Foreign Minister, M. de Sevelles, now President of the Senate, and surrendering a strip of the Congo to Germany.

Place Found for De Monzie

With these three figures standing together the rest of the Cabinet would seem to be of small importance. Jules Steiner, now Governor-General of Algeria, becomes Minister of Justice, while Maurice Viollette is nominated Governor of Algeria. A Schrameck, the Minister of Interior, was formerly Governor of Madagascar.

Emile Borel, Minister of Marine, is the youngest parliamentarian, since he was only elected for the first time last May. He is a professor at Sorbonne and a noted mathematician. Charles Chaumet, Minister of Commerce, has figured in a number of cabinets, notably those of M. Caillaux, M. Clemenceau, and M. Briand. He is regarded almost as a political chief. A place has been found for M. de Monzie as Minister of Education. Jean Durand in the Ministry of Agriculture, Pierre Laval, Public Works, Louis Antier, Pensions, André Hesse, Colonies, and Antoine Daurat, Labor, complete the Cabinet.

The undersecretaries are M. Bonnet, attached to the Ministry of War, M. Osola, War Department; M. Danielou, merchant marine; Laurent Tynac, aeronautics; M. Delbos, technical instruction; M. Benazet, military commissioner, and J. Schmidt, liberated regions.

Left Wing Unfriendly

It is not a meaningless platitude to declare that the new government will probably either quickly collapse or will prove to be among the most solid in recent times. There is a great deal against it. Neither M. Briand nor M. Caillaux will be content to take second place and on political and personal grounds agreement is difficult.

As shown by M. Briand's failure to form a cabinet himself the Left Wing is unfriendly toward him. The Socialists are also doubtful about M. Caillaux, who opposed their pet scheme of a capital levy, and on this point the Right and the Left are probably split. But more formidable even may be the opposition of M. Caillaux from the Right. The Senate, which condemned M. Caillaux, is extremely hostile to his return. M. Painlevé, who is anxious, while remaining faithful to the Left bloc, to practice a policy of conciliation and appease the quarrels raised by the Herriot Government has a tremendous task, but hopes a realization of the financial position will induce politicians to give his team a fair chance.

If, therefore, the Cabinet can survive the immediate difficulties, begin to solve the financial problems and refrain from indulging in personal antagonisms, the triumvirate should have a long life.

EXPORTERS TALK OF ORGANIZATION

Meeting at Boston Chamber Addressed by Federal Bureau Official

About 40 exporters of Greater Boston gathered at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this noon to discuss the advisability of forming an organization. The meeting was held under the auspices of the foreign trade committee of the Chamber, of which W. P. F. Ayer is chairman and D. E. Wilbur, secretary.

Samuel H. Cross, Chief of the European Division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who is in Boston for conference with manufacturers and exporters, relative to foreign trade, addressed the meeting, pointing out the value of having an organization among the exporters.

Establishes Headquarters

Mr. Cross arrived here yesterday and addressed the foreign trade classes at Harvard University, of which he is a graduate. Today, in addition to speaking to exporters at the chamber, he established headquarters in the New England district office of the bureau, in the Customs House, and held conferences with several leading industrial and business men. In an interview with a representative of the Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Cross said, in part:

Regardless of the political difficulties which disturb European conditions, commercial and financial features of continental life in the last year have shown definite progress. The successful execution of the measures required by the Dawes plan, and the movement of capital toward the most promising investment points in a process hardly capable of regulation by artificial measures.

The recovery of Germany as a producing nation is a prerequisite for good conditions in Europe. The successful execution of the Dawes plan requires that Germany should establish an export surplus which implies the exportation of goods, many as a competitor in foreign markets. As the period of post-war readjustment draws to a close, better economic conditions throughout the world, coupled with increased demand for raw materials in manufacturing countries and better purchasing power among consumers, will stimulate great absorption of manufactured products throughout the world, making it imperative that the quantity of German exports without a too serious reaction upon the selling power of other industrial regions.

The total of American loans to

Germany apart from her share in the first Dawes gold mark loan probably does not exceed \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000, and even this influx of foreign capital would seem hardly sufficient to set up in Germany a volume of credit approaching the pre-war situation.

NEED OF WORLD COURT IS SHOWN

Alden G. Alley Addresses the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association

Citing the fact that the World Court since its establishment 2½ years ago has participated in the peaceful settlement of 14 international disputes and now has two more cases before it, Alden G. Alley, writer and lecturer on foreign affairs, said that the United States, in lending its support to the Court, cannot do less than this for the cause of peace and do anything at all, in an address today before members and guests of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association at the Twentieth Century Club.

This was the second of a series of four lectures which he is delivering in Boston on "The League, the Court and Our Country."

Establishment of Court

The establishment of the World Court is an illustration of the increasing capacity in international cooperation that has been brought about by the League of Nations. Mr. Alley pointed out. "For a quarter of a century the nations have sought such a tribunal for the arbitration of international problems, but they tried in vain. Five years ago the League of Nations took up the great task and in less than two years it solved the unsolved problem."

He explained further that as the first step in founding the Court the League invited some of the most distinguished jurists in the world to serve on a committee to draw up a draft plan to work on, and that when it came time to choose the judges for the court, the nations in the League nominated four Americans, but since no country can furnish more than one judge, John Bassett Moore was the only American actually chosen.

Urged by Presidents

"President Coolidge has repeatedly urged, as did President Harding before him, that our country join the World Court," he continued. "He does not propose that we accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the court, that would mean that we agreed to take all our legal disputes to the court. President Coolidge proposes simply that we get the right to go to the court without promising to go there with any dispute unless we want to. If we join the World Court in accordance with the Harding-Coolidge proposal, we need never take a case there; if we take one and don't like the way we are treated, we need never take another. We cannot do anything at all for the cause of peace and do anything at all."

"Every great civilized country in the world except Germany and ourselves has already taken the step urged upon us by the President. Fourteen countries have gone much farther and agreed to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the court. Other countries are seriously considering taking this great step toward the substitution of law for war. But in our country, although President Harding recommended to us the safe way of joining the court over two years ago, we have not yet introduced the United States Senate to begin the discussion of the proposal on the floor of their body."

EMPLOYMENT FOUND STEADY

Little change in industrial employment conditions in New England in March as compared with February was noted in the monthly report of the United States Employment Service, New England district, made public yesterday. Practically all plants were reported in operation although part time prevailed in a number of industries, including cotton manufacture. Building operations were active in most sections.



Hankow, China Special Correspondence

ONE of the qualities that make for greatness is remembrance of past favors and a serious determination to repay them sooner or later when occasion offers. When such an opportunity came to the Empress Dowager Tzhi of China, she did not forget.

As a small girl she had traveled with her mother on a mourning journey down the Yangtze River. At Hankow the boat they had chartered was held up because the mother had no funds to continue to Peking. In this predicament there seemed no one to whom they could turn as the funds slipped by. Many boats were passing them daily while theirs was tied up at the dock with no prospect of leaving.

One day Wu-tang, a magistrate at Hankow, desired to show honor to

an official of the Empire who was passing through the harbor, so he sent him a feast and gift of gold. The magistrate's servants by mistake left their offering on the boat of the mother and daughter.

Years passed and the little god-daughter, not actually but as a ceremonious formality, a proceeding which in China was considered a mark of great respect.

The Viceroy was nonplussed and requested that the Empress give an audience to this incompetent official and see for herself his unworthiness. Wu-tang was accordingly summoned to court and when, with great trepidation, he appeared before the Empress he recognized in her the little girl who had called him grandfather in the incident of many years before when he unintentionally made a handsome gift to the distressed widow. The Empress talked long with him and when he went back to his post it was with awakened ardor and zeal to labor diligently and faithfully for the good of his Empire and his country, in order that he might be worthy of her faith in him. So well did he succeed that he ultimately became a Viceroy.

JURISTS PLEAD LAW SUPPORT AND GREATER COURT POWERS

An appeal for better administration of the prohibition law, for investment of wider discretionary powers with the courts, and for the broader participation of the United States in international affairs was made by leading members of the judiciary at the annual dinner of the Boston University Law School Association, at the Hotel Somerset last night.

Edwin C. Jenney, United States Commissioner, and president of the association, presided, and, referring specifically to the Eighteenth Amendment in his opening remarks, said that belief in the wisdom of the prohibition law could not be a consideration to a judge, but that as law it should receive the most faithful and capable administration possible. He added that the courts are the great bulwarks behind which social problems were being worked out and that it was the duty of everyone to support the courts in the interests of the nation.

Crime and Its Penalty

"The deterrent effect of the law upon crime depends but little on the severity of the sentence, but the deterrent effect is greatly dependent upon the speed and certainty of the disposition of the cases," Judge James M. Morton of the United States District Court contended. "This is lacking today. We must associate in the thought of the public the crime and the penalty, but where the sentence is delayed the deterrent effect is nullified."

"The great problem of legal and criminal administration can be met by giving the courts more power. They should receive the same power as is given to the railroads, the interstate Commerce Commission or the immigration inspectors. That power given, the courts should be trusted to do the work."

Judge George W. Anderson of the United States circuit court emphasized that while progress in natural science has been almost phenomenal, the world's advance in human relationship did not seem to him to be so outstanding.

"We are now the greatest nation on earth, but America cannot remain

BRITISH LINE TO REDUCE MEN

High Freight Rates and Other Difficulties Are Cause of Action

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, April 17.—The question of the disproportionately high working costs in British "sheltered" trades—such as railways where foreign competition does not come in—reached a new stage today with a declaration from the Great Western Railway Company that it intends "forthwith" to carry out the proposals it has for some time been discussing with the National Union of Railwaymen's sectional councils for reducing the number of men it employs.

The company's original demand was for a reduction of its working expenses by either removing the existing limitations upon the daily and weekly working hours, or by lowering wages, or by reducing its staffs, and as the councils have declined to discuss the first and second of these alternatives, the company decided to concentrate upon the third. The decline in earnings, due chiefly to the diminution in coal traffic, is given as a reason for the company's action, but the matter has a wider application, as it is a first step toward putting into force a more general scheme by which British railway companies as a whole have centered their demands for yet further improvements in the working conditions recently put forward by the National Union of Railwaymen.

The railway companies' actions are dictated for the moment by their own financial difficulties, but there is also strong pressure upon them from outside because the present high railway rates are blamed as a contributory cause to the depression in other British industries, and the railway companies claim that reductions in these freight rates are impossible so long as existing railway labor conditions continue.

Touglas Vickers, presiding at the last annual meeting of Vickers Limited, emphasized this point as affecting Great Britain's ability to meet foreign competition in the steel industry. He named specially dear coal and high rail charges in this connection, his argument being that there was hardly a competitive industry in Great Britain today that was not paying in unemployment and loss for what had been gained by the wage-earners in sheltered trades.

RECONSIDERS VOTE ON SPEED LIMIT

The Massachusetts House of Representatives voted today, 55 to 65, to reconsider its vote of yesterday against the bill making 35 miles an hour the maximum speed limit for the operation of motor vehicles on the highways, boulevards and public thoroughfares in Massachusetts. The bill was ordered to a third reading. The question of reconsideration

VON HINDENBURG IS PROTESTED

Reich Ambassadors Said to Have Declared Nomination Created Bad Impression

By Special Cable BERLIN, April 17.—Both Dr. Hans Luther, the Chancellor and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister, have tried to induce Field Marshal von Hindenburg to withdraw his candidature. The Christian Science Monitor representative is assured from a well-informed political source. With this purpose in view they applied to the executive committee of the Right parties and the field marshal's aide-de-camp personally, but their efforts were in vain. The Government, the Monitor correspondent learns, has received grave telegrams from Germany's ambassadors in various foreign countries, in which they depict in most pessimistic terms the impression nomination of General von Hindenburg has created outside Germany. The Government is however reluctant to publish them, lest it be accused of having attempted to influence the elections.

HARBOR BRIDGE BILL TAKEN UP

The Boston Harbor \$15,000,000 bridge bill again came up in the Massachusetts House of Representatives when Edward F. Power of Winthrop moved reconsideration of the vote of Wednesday, when the bridge bill was referred to the next annual session. Reconsideration finally prevailed and the bill will receive renewed consideration by the House next Tuesday, to which date the House adjourned.

Mr. Power, in speaking for the necessity of constructing such a bridge as the Metropolitan Planning Division has favored repeatedly before the various legislative committees this year and which would span the harbor giving Boston a direct outlet to Winthrop, Revere, Lynn, and all along the North Shore to Maine, said that Boston must face this problem sooner or later and that the bill before the House provides for a study of the problem and the proposed bridge without committing the State to the project this year.

He said Boston is laid out as a great port, but that transportation facilities are so poor, land is practically useless. The State has spent \$3,000,000 for an airport, and the only way to get to it is by airplane. With better transportation facilities, industrial development will result. The State need not stand the expense because business interests are willing to pay for the investigation, he said.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and colder, fresh south to northwest wind. New England: Cloudy tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday, with moderate northwest and north winds.

High Tides at Boston Friday, 6:43 p. m.; Saturday, 7:07 a. m. Light all vehicles at 6:57 p. m.

FRENCH CONSUL FOR VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 10 (Special Correspondence)—Owing to the growth of the volume of trade between this port and France the French Government has decided to reopen the consulate which was closed in 1907. The new consul will be P. Suzor, who has been in the consular service of France at Cape Town, South Africa, since 1922.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Historical film, "The Eve of the Revolution," presented under auspices of West Waterfront Improvement Association, West Junior High School, 8.

Tech-Simmons, annual concert, Refectory, Simmons College, 8.

Hasty Pudding Club presents "Laugh It Off," annual musical show, Hasty Pudding Theater, Cambridge, 8:15.

Vincent Club, presents "The Boston Opera House."

Boston University College of Liberal Arts: Musical comedy, "The Little Millionaire," presented for benefit of social service council.

Brookline Bird Club: Manly B. Townsend speaks on "Friendly Visiting With the Birds, East and West." Brookline Public Library, 8.

Military Order of the World War, Greater Boston Chapter: Annual ball in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of battles of Concord and Lexington, Hotel Somerset.

Faellen Piano School: Recital by Dorothy Miller, Fursell, Huntington Chambers Hall, 8.

American Institute of Banking, Boston Chapter: Dinner, Hotel Westminster.

Arlington Historical Society: Costume ball in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battles of Concord and Lexington, Town Hall, Arlington Center, evening.

Musical

Symphony Hall—Shubert's Requiem, 8:15.

Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8:15.

B. F. Kelly—Vaudeville, 8.

Majestic—"Betty Lee," 8:15.

Hollis—"Logghead," 8:15.

Plymouth—"The Good House High," 8:20.

Selwyn—Jane Cowl in "Roméo and Juliet," 8:15.

Tremont—"Barbara Lee," 8:15.

Wilbur—"The Immigrant," 8:15.

Photoplay

Fenway—"Men and Women."

Radio

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters) 6 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music, Mrs. William H. Stewart.

6:30—WNAC dinner dance, Checker Inn orchestra, 7:30—Talk, E. P. Murphy, Boston.

Better Business Commission, 7:45—Road Conditions in Massachusetts, D. S. Hickey, Boston Motor Club.

8—Criterion Concert Company, 9:15—Concert program.

WDBR, Boston, Mass. (261 Meters) 7:30 p. m.—Weekly prayer meeting and song service.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 7:15—Historical talk, 7:30—Program courtesy Whiting Company, 8—Neapolitan Male Quartet, 8:30—Brookline.

8:50—U. S. Army Band, 9:30—Howes Valedictoria, 10—Organ recital direct from the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston Chamber of Commerce: Luncheon to its president, Roland W. Royden, with Vice-President, Dawes, General Pershing and Owen D. Young as guests of honor, 12:30.

Children's Mission to Children: Benefit performance of "Treasure Island" by Tony Sarg's marionettes, Jordan Hall, 3.

Twentieth Century Club: Patriotic luncheon in commemoration of one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of battles of Concord and Lexington, addresses by Davis S. Muzzey and Allen French, 1.

Boston Boy Scout patrol leaders' three-day conference opens at Karlstein camp, Dedham.

Massachusetts Teachers' Federation: Annual meeting, Kingsley Hall, 11; luncheon, Ford Hall, 12; business session, 1:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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LEAVES—Daily

(South Bound)

NEW YORK (Penn. Sta.) 6:40 P.M.

PHILADELPHIA 8:47 P.M.

WILMINGTON 9:27 P.M.

MOBILE 11:50 A.M.

WASHINGTON 12:30 A.M.

ARRIVES—Daily

(From the North)

ATLANTA, GA. 5:50 P.M.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. 11:15 P.M.

MOBILE, ALA. 1:55 A.M.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 9:15 A.M.

ENFORCEMENT URGED BEFORE WOMEN VOTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

selves in alarms, in hates, and even in preparations, not only for the sake of ourselves, but for the sake of the rest of the world.

"We can with consistency prepare to defend ourselves in the remote contingency of our being attacked and at the same time go ahead to build a system of world order of which our nation shall be a part. In this field we have the leadership of great statesmen and responsible heads of governments the world over and President Coolidge has offered us the most emphatic leadership for this double responsibility. We can back his disarmament plans and we should do so in the most whole-hearted fashion."

California Wins Vote Cup

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham of Texas, vice-president and chairman of organization is not present at the convention.

All California will receive the award of a silver loving cup for the highest percentage of increase in its voting for President in 1924, over the vote in 1920, according to the report of Mrs. James E. Cheesman, of Providence, R. I., director of the first region, who reviewed the results of the league's budget-out-the-vote campaign with the net results, state by state. Texas and Rhode Island receive honorable mention for their increase of 25 per cent or more in the 1924 vote.

Miss Adele Clark of Richmond will probably be the new second vice-president and Miss Katharine Ludington of Connecticut will again be named treasurer in the report of the nominating committee. Mrs. James G. MacPherson of Saginaw, Mich., chairman. The regional directors will be proposed as follows: Mrs. Cheesman, Rhode Island; Mrs. Gertrude Ely, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary O. Cowper, North Carolina; Mrs. William G. Hibbard, Illinois; Miss Marguerite M. Wells, Minnesota; Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, Nebraska; Mrs. W. A. Shockley, Nevada.

The organization has spent \$134,000 this year and a budget of the same amount will be asked for the coming year said Miss Ludington.

"Selling" the League

Speeches of welcome by Virginians, with a response from Mrs. Dietrich of Nebraska, sixth regional director, other reports and presentation of the program of work discussed in previous committee conferences, filled the morning session, and in the afternoon there was a conference on organization and finance, presided over by Miss Wells.

Local leagues should be formed wherever possible, rather than putting the league work into other organizations, said Mrs. W. W. Ramsay of Illinois. Mrs. Ramsay talked on "selling" the league to the public, on the basis of securing customers for a commodity useful in every household and with a nation-wide market.

The league differs from other groups in approaching every problem from the point of view of the responsibility of the voting citizen, said Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch of Boston, and local leagues should maintain the difference in order to hold their integrity.

Other speakers were: Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Connecticut; Mrs. Ralph R. Larkin, New Mexico; Mrs. Mary Tenney Healey, Massachusetts; Mrs. G. Cochran Smith, Massachusetts; Mrs. F. Louis Slade, New York.

Humility, unselfishness, service, love of the country, a practical common sense carrying out of the accepted program and willingness to support it with work and money were named as essentials of a successful state convention by Mrs. Craig Miller, president of the Michigan League and member of the Michigan State Board of Corrections. Mrs. Miller contrasted two national conventions which she had attended, one characterized by "minds many, pride, envy, personal-seeking, resulting in inharmonious friction," the other by "laying on the altar for the common good the

Regional Directors of the National League of Women Voters



Upper, Left to Right: Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, Hastings, Neb., Sixth; Mrs. James E. Cheesman, Providence, R. I., First; Miss Adele Clark, Richmond, Va., Third; Lower: Miss Marguerite M. Wells, Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth.

achievements of the year, realizing that more might have been accomplished, and pervaded by humility, unselfishness, open-mindedness resulting in harmony and gain for all."

Thursday, Mrs. Miller gave a luncheon for the entire Michigan delegation and a few national officers at the Hotel Jefferson. Some fine work of the Michigan local leagues was summarized by the guests at the luncheon and the delegation was organized for the convention.

Mrs. Caspar Whitney of New York is expected to be elected first vice-president, displacing Miss Lathrop. Since the work of the first vice-president will largely be with the western states, it is important to note that Mrs. Whitney is a native of Nevada and lived for some time in California.

WELLESLEY NAMES DORMITORY HEADS

WELLESLEY, Mass., April 17—Members of the senior class at Wellesley College who are to be heads of the freshman dormitories next year were announced today. There are: Helen Bassett, Washington House; Constance Bailey, Little House; Mary Butler, Elliot House; Jean Bentley, Townsend House; Janet Cooper, 599 Washington Street; Madeline Edwards, 7 Waban Street; Caroline Day, Crofton House; Elizabeth Hayward, 14 Abbott Street; Panny Lister, Nonett House; Ruth Parlin, Leighton House; Katherine Reeves, 9 Apple Road; Lucy Rittenhouse, Birch House; Lucy Sylvester, 229 Washington Street; Frances Snyder, 18 Belair Road; Louise Talmade, Webb House; Katherine Whitehead, 628 Washington Street; Martha Rich, Clinton House.

TEACHERS' CLUB ELECTIONS

Miss Katherine C. Convery, master's assistant in charge at the George T. Angell School, was elected president of the Boston Teachers' Club at its annual meeting held yesterday afternoon at school headquarters, 15 Beacon Street. She succeeds Miss Priscilla Whiton of Dorchester High School. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Margaret C. Cotter, Girls' Latin School; corresponding secretary, Frances H. Barnett, Robert Gould Shaw School; membership secretary, Muriel L. Staples, Washington Alston School; treasurer, Mary E. Greene, Girls' Latin School.

MANY TO ATTEND ARMS PARLEY

Thirty-Eight Nations Have Accepted Invitation—British Delegate Chosen

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, April 17—The Earl of Onslow, Undersecretary of War, has been appointed to represent the British Government at the forthcoming arms traffic conference in Geneva, on May 4. The fact that a spokesman of the fighting forces has been chosen gives rise to some disappointment in League of Nations circles here, as it had been hoped that Viscount Cecil, who has had so much to do with the events leading up to the present conference would be the British nominee.

It is, however, undoubted that Lord Onslow has exceptional qualifications, as not only was he for a number of years in the diplomatic service, but he was also stationed for some time at Tangiers, and should, therefore, have first-hand knowledge of trade in smuggled arms.

So far 38 nations have accepted the invitation to the conference, and it is possible the tally is not yet complete, as no replies have been received from a number of states, including Russia. One state, Norway, which first of all refused the invitation has since reversed the decision, owing to the number of other states which have signified their intention of attending. Abyssinia, which was admitted to the League at the last Assembly is making its first appearance at such a gathering and has written to the League complaining that at present it is unable even to get sufficient arms for its own protection, and therefore intends to press its claims for less restriction as far as it is concerned.

Similar representations are expected from Persia. These two countries, however, are convenient centers for arms smugglers, so the requests are not likely to be granted in their entirety.

TECH VOO DOO MANAGER NAMED

Barron P. Lambert of New York, a junior at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been elected general manager of Voo Doo, Tech comic monthly.

ERRANT AIRSHIP R-33 REACHES ITS MOORINGS AT PULHAM IN SAFETY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, April 17—The British dirigible which broke away from its mooring mast yesterday has again reached Pulham and has been safely moored in its hangar. London and indeed all England had been following with intense interest the flight of the errant airship R-33. Unlike the United States airship Shenandoah which tore out its nose, the R-33 carried off the top of the mooring mast and two heavy wooden runners weighing half a ton each. These she soon dropped and spent the night riding out the gale between Lowestoft and the Dutch coast.

Not in the least daunted by the adventure, the crew carried out a series of experiments with a view of testing the airship's behavior under the most strenuous conditions she is ever likely to encounter. As a wireless operator was on board, the British Air Ministry was kept in constant touch, so the morning papers were able to give the details of the airship's unpremeditated night cruise. By daylight she was near the coast of Holland, and before midnight Flight-Lieut. R. S. Booth, who was in command, announced his intention of endeavoring to return. Successive reports showed steady progress against a still strong wind until the R-33 reached her shed at the Pulham Airdrome this afternoon.

WORLD PARLIAMENT IN MINIATURE STAGED IN ITALIAN CAPITAL

By Wireless ROME, April 17—The presence in Rome of so many distinguished parliamentarians to attend the International Conference on Commerce, which opens today, offers great opportunity for the delegates to exchange their views on the most important problems affecting the whole world. Tomorrow's meeting is regarded as a world parliament in miniature, there being 360 deputies and senators, representing 37 countries.

One Rumanian delegate, General Iliescu, takes the opportunity to speak on the Little Entente. The meeting of the premiers of the Little Entente countries, he said, had been postponed on account of the

OHIO PADLOCK LAW INDORSED BY CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

step," wrote the Iowa Senator. "It is the sense of the legislators of Iowa to emphasize a more vigorous enforcement of the laws we now have, strengthening them along the line where experience has revealed that they were weak. I assure you that Iowa . . . deprecates any effort to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment."

The recent Legislature, in fact, enacted laws placing Iowa right in the front rank of states with rigid dry laws, in the opinion of Benjamin J. Gibson, State's Attorney-General and of officials of the Anti-Saloon League. Nine bills strengthening the dry code were adopted, the most unusual being the "canned heat" bill which has been signed by John Ham-mill, Governor, a staunch dry advocate.

This halts the sale of anything, not in liquid form, convertible into a beverage by a process of pressing or straining. The law requires that such products contain sufficient wood alcohol to be unfit for human consumption.

The new "dumpr" law makes destruction of any liquid in the presence of peace officers during a raid prima facie evidence of the possession of intoxicating liquor. Another act makes both fine and jail sentence mandatory for first offense for bootleggers and persons convicted for running a nuisance. Possession of intoxicating liquor, unless with authorization of a permit or physician's certificate, is made unlawful by another. Anti-Saloon League officials declare the recent Legislature made great strides toward abolishing what is left of the outlaw liquor traffic in Iowa.

Children's Latent Talents Indicated by Art Exhibit

Display From Winnetka (Ill.) Schools Points Way for Development of Dormant Possibilities Through Impetus to Self-Expression

Art work of children under modern systems of education calls forth the question whether children are not all artists in embryo. The exhibition of work done by the boys and girls of the Winnetka (Ill.) public schools, which opened yesterday at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, seems to answer that they are.

The exhibition is composed of drawings, paintings, cut-outs, block prints, printing, metal work, sewing and design. While it is of selected work, it is of a challenging character. At least it seems to prove that there are many artistic possibilities in most children that a little direction will set free.

Individual Progress

Remarkable because of the youth of the artists is a cut-out for Washington's birthday celebration done by a boy and girl of nine years. Washington is shown seated on a horse, standing on the slope of a hill, with soldiers before and behind him. The picture is simple, direct, strong and full of action. There is no doubt as to its meaning. As in this piece, sympathy and "atmosphere" characterize all the work, and the mechanical details are well executed.

Under the superintendency of Carleton Washburne, the Winnetka public schools have attracted considerable attention. Mr. Washburne is attempting to combine the natural scientific research movement in education with the "progressive" movement, achieving efficiency in the mastery of the common essentials with freedom for self-expression and socialized activities. Half of each morning and half of

each afternoon are given to individual work in the tool subjects, each child progressing at his own rate, mastering each job before proceeding to the next. Self-instructive, self-corrective practice materials enable the children to progress independently with the minimum of help from the teacher.

School Experiment

The other half of the day is given to group and socialized activities and self-governing assemblies, discussions, dramatizations, and group games giving opportunity for children to be spontaneous and to live free, child-like lives as parts of a social group.

Mr. Washburne warns that the Winnetka public schools are not a finished product but an educational laboratory. He maintains that the children are not prodigies but normal American children. But the effort, he believes, is in the right direction.

RETHINKING HOTEL MAN HONORED

Everett B. Rich, retiring managing director of the Hotel Vendome, was the guest of fellow New England hotel men at a complimentary dinner in the Algonquin Club last night. Speakers included Channing H. Cox, formerly Governor; Charles H. Eames, president of Lowell Textile School, and Wallace T. Morley of Worcester. William W. Davis of Riverbank Court was toastmaster. Mr. Rich has been in charge of the Hotel Vendome for the last 10 years.

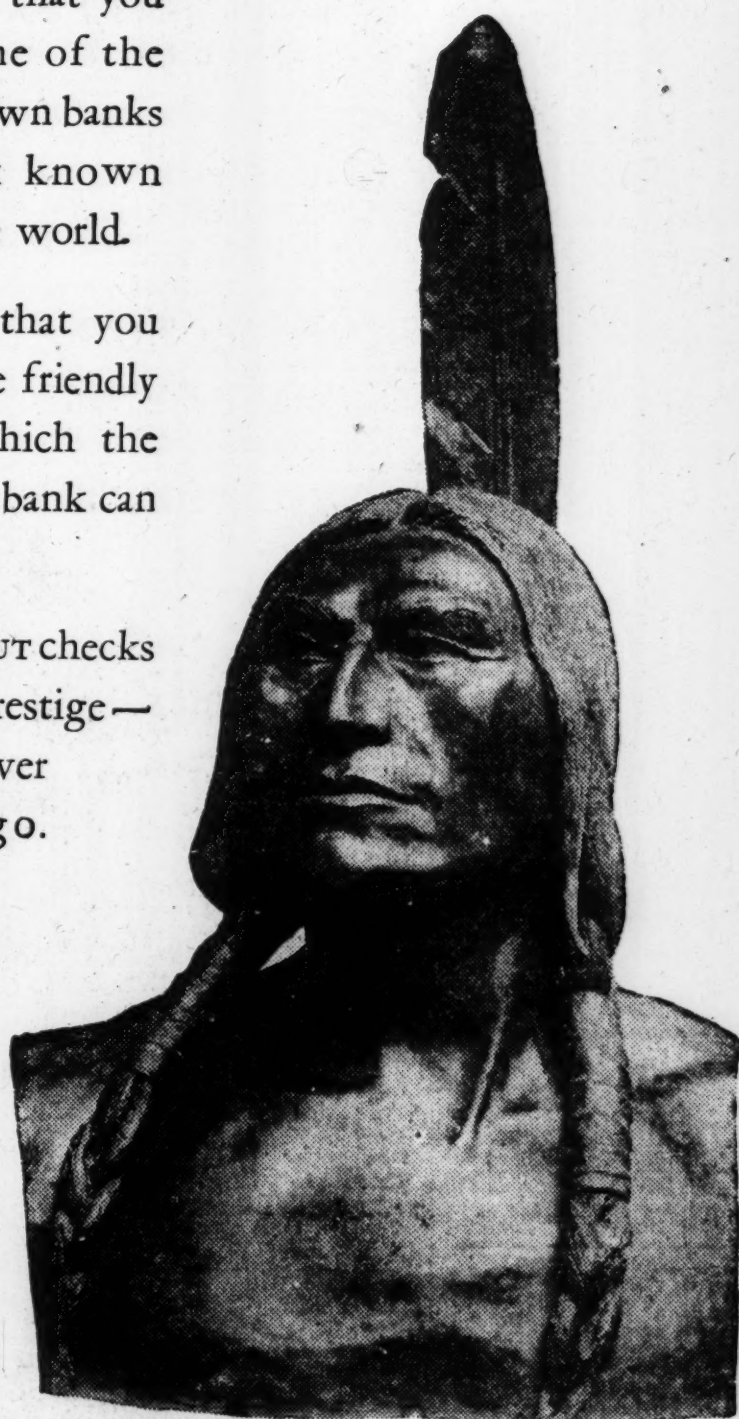
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ever stopped to think that the name SHAWMUT BANK and the SHAWMUT INDIAN on a check are real business assets?

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World News in Brief

Honolulu (P)—Women will be welcomed as delegates to the Pacific conference, to be held here in July of this year, and Hawaii will appoint local women to the executive committee of the conference to assist and entertain them.

New York—A chair once owned by Washington Irving, was left to the New York Public Library in the will of Logan G. McPherson, authority on railway-economics, just filed.

Santiago, Chile—Dr. Miguel Cru-chaga Tocornal, at present Chilean Ambassador to Brazil, has been appointed Minister to Great Britain, to succeed Agustin Edwards. It is stated in official quarters that the Government intends to elevate the London Legation to the rank of an Embassy.

Brussels—Coal mine owners today informed mine workers that wages will be reduced 5 per cent May 1 and will be reduced another 5 per cent June 1. Already reductions totaling about 25 per cent have been made during the last 12 months. A congress of coal miners has been called to meet April 25 to consider the question.

Denver, Colo.—The upper house of the General Assembly has passed a bill repealing the direct primary law and providing for a return to the old party convention system of nominations. The direct primary has been in effect in Colorado since 1919. The bill becomes a law immediately upon signature by the Governor.

Manila (P)—Repeal of the book-keeping law, which has been declared unconstitutional in a decision by the Supreme Court, will be sought by Chinese merchants of the Philippines. The law requires all accounts to be kept in English, Spanish, or a Philippine dialect, and the Chinese claim this discriminates against them to such an extent that the enforcement of the measure will drive out of business thousands of small Chinese merchants throughout the islands who are not conversant with any of these languages, and who are unable to employ bookkeepers on account of the expense.

Moscow—Guglielmo Marconi's claim to the invention of wireless telegraphy is disputed by the Soviet Government, which announced today that radio communication was invented and actually used by Prof. A. Popoff, of the Electro-Technical Institute of Leningrad, in 1895, two years before Marconi announced his discovery to the world.

Detroit, Mich.—Standardization of camps and elimination of the free motor tourist camps occupied the attention of the first convention of the International Association of Tourist Camps here. A recommendation that a daily charge of 50 cents per car of all standard makes be charged, was adopted. John C. Berg of New York read the report of the United States Chamber of Commerce upon tourist travel, pointing out the necessity of standardization.

Filene's
BOSTON

Tea dancing notice—

SATURDAY, April 18th, will be the last day of dancing at Afternoon Tea, in the restaurant. You may, of course, take tea as usual between 3 and 5:30.



MY VACATION TRIP

Name	Books or trips I am interested in (✓)	Round Trip Summer Fare from Boston
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellowstone Park	Portland \$115.00
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Northwest	Seattle \$145.40
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Alaska (Rugway)	225.40
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rocky Mountains (Helena-Butte)	118.40

Mail this coupon to C. E. Foster, G. A. F. D., 217 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

OFFICERS NAMED
BY LIBRARIANSC. F. D. Belden of Boston
Nominated for President
of American Association

With Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, unanimously nominated for the presidency of the American Library Association, the nominating committee of that organization has made its report on nominees to be voted on at the annual meeting in Seattle, Wash., July 7 to 9.

The other nominees are as follows: first vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president Indiana Public Library Commission, Muncie, Ind.; second vice-president (one to be elected), Johnson Brigham, librarian, State Library, Des Moines, Ia.; and Theodore W. Koch, librarian, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Edward D. Tweedell, assistant librarian, the John Crerar Library, Chicago; trustee of endowment fund, George Woodruff, vice-chairman, National Bank of the Republic, Chicago.

Members of the executive board (two to be elected), Franklin F. Hopper, chief circulation department, Public Library of New York City; Willis H. Kerr, librarian, Kansas State Teachers' College, Emporia, Kansas; Everett R. Perry, librarian, public library, Los Angeles; Edith Tobitt, librarian, public library, Omaha, Neb.; members of the council (five to be elected), W. N. C. Carlton, Williams College, of Williamstown, Mass.; Theresa Hitchler, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clara Hunt, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Andrew Keogh, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.; Paul M. Paine, Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y.; Samuel H. Rankin, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mary K. Rothrock, Lawson McGhee Library,

Knoxville, Tenn.; Henry N. Sanborn, Public Library, Bridgeport, Conn.; Sula Wagner, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph L. Wheeler, Public Library, Youngstown, O.

Jubilee in 1926

In the summer of 1926 the American Library Association will celebrate its jubilee. The conference, which probably will be held in Philadelphia, will coincide in date with the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and will in many ways be a notable one. That Mr. Belden is to be the presiding officer on that occasion is a matter of pride in Boston as well as evidence of satisfaction to the A. L. A. for the uncontest nomination of Mr. Belden practically assures his election.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library formally have expressed their approval of his acceptance and given assurance of their interest and support in the work that it will bring to him.

"Office Seeks the Man"

Twice before the nomination has come to Mr. Belden, only to be refused. This time the offer came in a form which demanded acceptance. It is of interest that the first president of the A. L. A. in 1876, was Justin Winsor, a noted scholar, who was then at the head of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Belden is today the outstanding librarian of New England where the library movement has its place of origin. His work has been more and more in national library affairs. Mr. Belden's assistance is sought. His career began when a student at the Harvard Law School, he catalogued the Harvard Law School Library, an undertaking of large proportions. It still remains as his most conspicuous bibliographical work. His services in the administration of the Massachusetts State Library during a difficult period and in the Boston Public Library, together with his work as chairman of the board of free public library commissioners of Massachusetts, have shown great fruitage and received steadily growing recognition.

SEATTLE PARK BETTERMENT
IN HANDS OF BOSTON ENGINEERL. Glenn Hall, Who Did Much for Boston Zoning
Program, Selected to Direct Work of
Beautifying Coast City

L. Glenn Hall, a landscape architect and city planning engineer who has been in the employ of the Boston City Planning Board for the last year and a half, has been appointed park engineer on the park board of Seattle, Wash. Mr. Hall will take up his new duties about May 1.

The Seattle park system, comprising over 2000 acres of parks, playgrounds and boulevards has been developed in accordance with plans prepared by Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, Brookline, Mass. The original plans were prepared about 1904. At present the city has over 40 parcels of unimproved land awaiting development by the Park Board. The time has now arrived when the general recommendations of the Olmsted plan need to be applied in detail to various parts of the city and the recent approval of a tax levy for parks and playgrounds indicates that the citizens realize their value.

That the Park Board has seen fit to engage a man especially trained in park and playground designing to have charge of the technical end of new development work should assure the people that the money

voted will be used to the best possible advantage.

Mr. Hall has had three years of post-graduate study in the School of Landscape Architecture at Harvard University, which is the only university in the country offering in an exclusively graduate course in both landscape architecture and city planning. He also studied architecture at Carnegie Institute of Technology, in Pittsburgh, Pa. In addition he has had 10 years' practical experience in architecture, landscape architecture, city planning and civil engineering. In connection with his course at Harvard, Mr. Hall made a study of and report on "Comfort Stations and Rest Houses in Parks" and last year he received Honorable Mention for an essay entered in the Frank B. Williams Prize Competition, conducted under the auspices of the American City Planning Institute, on the subject of "Methods of Acquiring Public Parks and other Public Open Spaces Seasonably."

A considerable part of Mr. Hall's work with the Boston City Planning Board was the handling of the presentation and publicity of the Boston Zoning Plan, which was passed by the State Legislature last June.

NEW FOREIGN TRADE
OFFICES SCHEDULEDTraffic Club Told of Expansion
in Federal Service

Plans for the opening of four new offices in foreign countries by the United States Department of Commerce through which the Government can correlate commercial and transportation information of value to American business houses were described by Samuel H. Cross, chief of the European division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who spoke last night at the annual meeting and dinner of the Traffic Club of New England at the Copple-Plaza Hotel.

Sydney, New South Wales; Lisbon, Portugal; Singapore, and either Milan or Genoa, Italy, are the cities which have already been decided upon for the extension of the commerce department's foreign service. It is planned to open these new offices within the present year.

Mr. Cross explained that it was the aim of the department to place competent representatives in all its foreign offices to co-operate with both American and foreign commercial interests and to provide firms in this country with authentic and timely information on conditions abroad. He said that during the last four years the number of foreign offices has been increased from 20 to 40.

Edward P. Tuttle, formerly president of the National Credit Men's Association, in his address on "Commercial Crime," pointed out that those who practiced fraudulent bankruptcy showed ability that would put them to the front in any profession or business. If they directed their efforts through honest channels.

"Bankruptcy has become an organized profession," he asserted, "and in its cunning in averting just obligations and in circumventing the law has assumed increasing proportions. Credit, I believe, is given too easily. Bankruptcy hinders legitimate business and undermines fair competition, and I have found that the only thing which the bankruptcy crook fears is jail."

Several hundred members and guests of the club were present at the dinner. F. W. Hunt, president, presided.

GREAT INCREASE IN
COTTON RECEIPTS

LOWELL, Mass., April 17 (Special)—Official figures received from railroad agents checking the actual receipts here of baled cotton, show that the March receipts amounted to 20,303 bales, which is said to be nearly a record-breaking figure for that month.

This makes the total of cotton bales received in Lowell for eight months of the 1924-25 season, from Sept. 1, 1924, to April 1, 1925, exactly 94,212 bales. The March receipts a year ago amounted to but 7827 bales. Production today in this city is calling for many thousands more bales than were needed a year ago.

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Carbona removes grease and oil spots from Automobile Upholstery. Doing over the entire surface makes the upholstery clean and like new. Leaves no after-odor.

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Cleaning Fluid
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
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NEW HAMPSHIRE
DRY BILL AMENDEDSenate Modifies Measure Despite
Plea of Governor

CONCORD, N. H., April 17 (Special)—The keenest legislative contest of the session has arisen in the New Hampshire General Court over the prohibition enforcement bill which the House of Representatives passed and the Senate yesterday afternoon insisted on amending. The Senate fight over the amendments afforded the first lineup of the wet and dry forces with the result that the so-called wet amendments were adopted by 15 votes to 9.

Next week the battle will be transferred to the House of Representatives on the question of agreement to the Senate amendments. The dry forces, led by Ralph W. Caswell, state prohibition commissioner, Jonathan S. Lewis, federal enforcement commissioner, will endeavor to defeat the amendments and arrange a committee of conference between the two houses. It is largely a battle against time for the dry forces, because all arrangements have been made to adjourn the Legislature sine die on Wednesday, and there is no session today, Saturday or Monday in either branch, allowing but a single legislative day for the final conference and decisions. The original object of the enforcement bill was to make the state law conform to the Volstead Act.

Prior to the vote in the Senate Governor John G. Winant sent in a message urging passage of the bill without amendments, but the amendments were tacked on by the votes of 10 Republicans out of 19 and the solid support of the Democratic minority.

S. A. R. TO MEET IN MAY

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., April 17 (Special)—The Sons of American Revolution will hold their annual convention at the Swan Ocean House here, extending over four days, from Sunday, May 17, to Wednesday, May 20. The Navy Department, at the request of A. Platt Andrews, Representative in Congress, has agreed to send a naval destroyer to Swampscott during the convention sessions. Another feature will be a demonstration by members of the Nahant Coast Guard.

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Corsets and Brassieres Fitted to the
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Press cut, fitted, steamed, \$2. Dress completed, \$2. 20 models. By appointment. Classes Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday.

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Summer Will Soon Be Here
PANAMA AND STRAW HATS
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Others 26.75 up

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Summer Porch
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Wicker is more Colorful
Than Ever—
The increasing vogue for color finds happy expression in the new wicker furniture. If you like wicker of vivid color cushioned with softly harmonizing cretonne you will find a choice of many such here. Or perhaps you prefer the quieter toned wicker with the color centered in the cretonne. Here again are many from which it will be a pleasure to select. Whatever color scheme you have in mind we can give it to you—either in a suite from our regular stock or in one made to your special order.

Write Miss Marion Hale, Personal Service, who will gladly perform any desired shopping commission, or send further information

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Parchment color 5-piece suite, the table lamp with shade painted in the same design as cretonne upholstery 250.00

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SHIRTMAKERS AND HABERDASHERS
FRENCH LISLE HOSIERY
Our High Quality French Lisle Hose are very Superior to ordinary Lisle in Distinctiveness and Durability. We are now showing a Wonderful Variety.

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TAXPAYERS ADVISED TO FILE
CITY PROPERTY APPRAISALSListing of Tangible Goods for Board of Assessors Insures
Equitable Valuations, Officials Say—Statements
Should Be Submitted by May 15

To insure equitable assessments on the part of the city, every resident or person doing business in Boston should file an appraisal by May 15 of all tangible goods on hand April 1. It was announced today by the board of assessors. Blanks for this purpose are available at the City Hall.

Although these statements of personal property are not compulsory, it is important for every individual to submit one. It was pointed out, because they offer the most accurate gauge by which the assessors can make their valuations.

Abatement Provision
The city assessors pointed out the following clause in the law: "A person shall not have an abatement, except as otherwise provided, unless he has brought in to the assessors the list of his estate as required by Section 29. A tenant of real estate paying rent and under obligation to pay more than a moiety of the taxes thereon, may have an abatement although no such list is brought in. If such a list is not filed within the time specified in the notice required by Section 29, no part of the tax assessment on the personal estate shall be abated unless the applicant shows to the assessors as

reasonable excuse for the delay or unless such tax exceeds by more than 50 per cent the amount which would have been assessed on such estate if the list had been seasonably brought in, and in such case only the excess over such 50 per cent shall be abated."

Advantage to Taxpayer
Firms and corporations, whether Massachusetts or foreign, doing business in the Commonwealth, as well as all persons are to submit their appraisals. Among the goods which should be listed in cash on hand April 1, not including checks, drafts, or money in the bank, wares, merchandise or any stock in trade, materials used in manufacture, machinery used in conduct of business, implements of trade, office, and office equipment, motor vehicles, household furniture, watches, jewelry, precious stones and metals and all other personal property.

It was explained at the assessing department that because of the importance of these statements as a virtual guarantee of more equitable assessment it is becoming more and more the practice to file them, and that while not due until May 15, they should be returned to the City Hall as early as possible.

FRANCONIA NOTCH
MEASURE PASSEDNew Hampshire Senate Con-
curs With House

CONCORD, N. H., April 17—The New Hampshire Senate yesterday passed the bill providing for the purchase of Franconia Notch in the White Mountains, in which is located "The Old Man of the Mountain." The bill carries an appropriation of \$200,000 and the difference necessary to make the purchase will be made up by the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests. The measure has passed the House.

The House passed bills providing \$215,000 for building projects, defeated bills appropriating \$445,000 for other building projects and a bill which would have retained in the state Treasury money received from the tax on interest and dividends now collected by the State and paid back to cities and towns.

Bills were introduced ending the period during which persons may apply for the state soldiers' bonus on June 30, 1925, and paying unexpended bonus funds into the general treasury for state uses.

CRUDE OIL PRICES REDUCED

PITTSBURGH, April 17—Reductions ranging from 15 to 40 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil were announced by purchasing agents today.

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Flowers
Buy of
The Florist
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New Creations in
Diamond Solitaires

LOVERS of the Beautiful will find a particularly satisfying Diamond Solitaire in the showrooms, designing department and workshops of Bennett Brothers.

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Than Ever—
The increasing vogue for color finds happy expression in the new wicker furniture. If you like wicker of vivid color cushioned with softly harmonizing cretonne you will find a choice of many such here. Or perhaps you prefer the quieter toned wicker with the color centered in the cretonne. Here again are many from which it will be a pleasure to select. Whatever color scheme you have in mind we can give it to you—either in a suite from our regular stock or in one made to your special order.

Write Miss Marion Hale, Personal Service, who will gladly perform any desired shopping commission, or send further information

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It is springtime all the year if you have flowers in your home. Their color, fragrance and charm lend brightness and express happiness. Keep your home supplied with flowers from Warendorff's.
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Davenport Glider—the most comfortable and luxurious type of davenport for sun room or porch. This one has cane panel sides, tufted by hand, arm rests, deep, comfy three-cushion seat, and is covered with denim striped in gray-green-brown and yellow. With two extra pillows. Complete 60.90
Others 26.75 up

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gives \$200,000 for a new dormitory of 85 rooms and dining-rooms which is expected to be ready in the fall of 1926. McKim, Mead & White, New York, have already designed a structure of Colonial style.

Two gifts provide student aid from the estate of Laura S. Watson of St. Johnsbury, Vt., came \$62,000, to establish the George H. Watson Memorial Fund, the income to provide gifts or loans to students. Mary B. Ladd, Lydia Stokes, Helen B. MacDonald and Frank L. Babbett Jr. gave \$50,000 as a student aid fund in memory of their mother, George D. Pratt of New York gave \$75,000 toward the erection of a central heating plant, work on which will be begun this spring.

MAINE MAN MAKES
PLEA FOR WILD BEES

FARMINGTON, Me., April 17 (Special)—W. W. Stover, an authority on bees and honey raising in Maine, issues a note of warning against ruthless destruction of swarms by bee-killers, who find honey in some old tree, cut down the tree, take the honey and either destroy the bees outright or leave them to starve.

Mr. Stover would encourage helping the wild bees, for the benefit they are to the gardener and orchardist, and would have them protected from the carelessness of men. It is a matter of educating these bee-killers to play the game fairly, he says, and give the bees a chance to live, providing them a home and supply of food to keep them from starving.

ST. JOHN STEAMER SERVICE

Summer steamship service between Boston and St. John, N. B., will be started by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., on May 18 with the sailing from Boston of the steamer George Dingley. Two sailings per week will be made by that steamer, leaving Boston Mondays and Thursdays, and calling at Portland, Eastport and Lubec, Maine, on the way to St. John. Direct service will be started early in June with the steamer Prince Arthur.

DAILY "Y" RADIO
SERVICE PRAISED

Arthur S. Johnson, president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, has sent 475 letters to pastors of churches in Greater Boston, expressing appreciation of the co-operation given the Y. M. C. A. in its new radio-casting feature, the "Morning Watch," which consists of a short religious service put on the air by station WEEI of Boston every weekday morning, from 7:45 to 8.

AMHERST RECEIVES
GIFTS OF ABOUT \$400,000

AMHERST, Mass., April 17—Amherst College has received gifts of nearly \$400,000 in the past few months, President G. D. Olds announced yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow of New York have

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With 4 Diamonds 55 to 95
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Than Ever—
The increasing vogue for color finds happy expression in the new wicker furniture. If you like wicker of vivid color cushioned with softly harmonizing cretonne you will find a choice of many such here. Or perhaps you prefer the quieter toned wicker with the color centered in the cretonne. Here again are many from which it will be a pleasure to select. Whatever color scheme you have in mind we can give it to you—either in a suite from our regular stock or in one made to your special order.

Write Miss Marion Hale, Personal Service, who will gladly perform any desired shopping commission, or send further information

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New York

RUMANIAN FOLK 25 P. C. FOREIGN

Pendulum of War Readjustment Swung Too Far and Problem Changes

BUCHAREST, April 1 (Special Correspondence).—The treaties of peace increased the population of Rumania from 7,500,000 to 18,000,000 and more than doubled the territory. As was the case in all territorial changes after the war, however, in some instances the pendulum swung too far, and whereas, before 1914, roughly half the Rumanians were under foreign rule, now fully a quarter of the population of Rumania is of foreign origin.

Details which have already been given in The Christian Science Monitor show that in Bessarabia about 50 per cent of the population is Rumanian, 20 per cent Ukrainian and Rutenian, 11 per cent Jewish and 3 per cent Russian. Thus, although the predominance of Rumanians here is not very great, the other national groups are too small to be of great political importance.

Transylvania Different
In Transylvania, however, the situation is very different. In many of the towns Hungarian are more numerous than Rumanians. The Hungarians, the facilities they had before the war, when Transylvania was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, they are better educated and probably better disciplined. The Rumanian bureaucracy suffered greatly during the war, and it has had the almost impossible task of extending its activities to all these new territories, accustomed to entirely different forms of administration.

Naturally the Hungarians, formerly the privileged race, have submitted to the changed conditions with reluctance, and Hungarian irredentism, strengthened by the fact that two-thirds of the former population of Hungary are now under foreign domination, has found fertile soil in Transylvania.

Nevertheless, always provided the Rumanian Government is able rapidly to improve the financial conditions, and hence the efficiency of its administration, there would seem no reason why Transylvania should not become as loyal a Rumanian province as any other.

Hungarian Interests Divided
Even according to Hungarian official figures, there are in Transylvania roughly 2,000,000 Rumanians as against 2,000,000 Hungarians, and of these Hungarians a great number would never wish to return to the period of Magyar rule. The Hungarians in the towns would probably wish to do so, but the Hungarians in the country have no advantages which they never possessed before, owing to the Rumanian Agrarian Reform, which has placed them in possession of the land, which in the old days they held merely as serfs.

Probably the greatest safeguard for Rumania is the fact that the foreign elements are so scattered throughout Rumanian territory.

In the very north of Transylvania you may find villages where the whole population talks pure Rumanian.

On the other hand, right down to the mouth of the Danube there are Bulgarian and Serbian colonies. Transylvania, the Bukovina and Bessarabia have Saxon villages and, especially in Southern Bessarabia, there are strong Turkish and Bulgarian elements.

Even in Old Rumania these different nationalities may be distinguished and in most cases they have long ago settled down as quiet citizens, too contented with the fertile soil to take any great part in political movements or to have any great sympathy with irredentism in any form. The fact should help greatly to make Rumania a peaceful and prosperous nation.

THESE CHICKS WERE NOT IN THE INVOICE

Eggs Stored Close to Ship's Engines Hatch on Way Over

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Hemingway Produce Company has filed suit in Federal Court here to recover \$24,486 from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for 3000 cases of Chinese eggs which the Hemingway company claims were stored too close to the engines of the steamship President Taft, from Shanghai to San Francisco. The result was that most of them hatched out into chicks.

Inspectors at Angel Island held up the chicks because there was no shipping order for them.

MADRAS TO INSTITUTE LAND MORTGAGE BANK FOR AGRICULTURISTS

BOMBAY, March 15 (Special Correspondence).—The question of organizing land mortgage banks on a co-operative basis in suitable tracts, which would be in a position to lend money to agriculturists for long periods to enable them to redeem debts on their lands, recently engaged the attention of the Madras Government. The necessity for these arises from the fact that the existing co-operative organizations obtain money only for short periods of two or three years, and cannot take the risk of issuing loans for long periods.

After careful consideration, the Government of Madras proposed to

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Printed Silk Crepe
de Chine, \$2.98 yd.
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exclusive designs for Spring and Summer
dresses, 40 inches wide.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braum Co.
Portland, Maine

CZECHS IMPORT GRAIN AND FLOUR

Nearly Thrice Value of Similar Business During Previous Year

PRAGUE, April 1 (Special Correspondence).—Agricultural returns for Czechoslovakia for the year 1924 have just become available, and show in one respect a remarkable difference in comparison with 1923. This feature in the situation is that the grain and flour imports during 1924 attained a value of 2,355,000,000 crowns (roughly \$670,000) as against similar imports to a value of only \$70,000,000 crowns (\$250,000) during 1923.

Czechoslovakia's own yield of wheat and rye, barley, oats and maize for 1924 showed little difference, as compared with that of 1923. Its output of wheat, Czechoslovakia occupies tenth place among the countries of Europe; in that of rye, fourth place. The wheat and rye imports for 1924 totaled 494,000 tons, against 20,000 tons in 1923, and it is interesting to note that the countries providing these supplies were principally Hungary, Austria, Germany, the United States, Yugoslavia and Rumania.

It is estimated that 42.52 per cent of the population of Czechoslovakia are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and of the total acreage of 14,034,700 hectares (one hectare being equal to 2.47 acres) 42.1 per cent are described as being "arable land," while forests

occupy 33.1 per cent and meadows, gardens, vineyards, pastures, bodies of water and unproductive areas take up the remaining 24.8 per cent.

Of this arable land, that portion devoted to oats, rye, potatoes, wheat and barley formed more than 90 per cent. With sugar beet a wide difference is seen. In 1924, 302,700 hectares were being cultivated, in contrast with 232,600 in 1923, and the yield in 1924 was 7,810,000 tons as compared with 6,020,000 tons in 1923.

The Central European Observer contributes to the subject a series of diagrams showing the output of Czechoslovakia in respect to certain products in contrast with that of other European countries. Czechoslovakia is first in two departments and third in three others of the five for which diagrams are given. It leads in sugar production with 90 kilograms per capita yield, the second country, Denmark, coming far behind with 48 kilograms and Holland third with 38 kilograms. Czechoslovakia also leads with alcohol, producing 8.72 litres per capita against 6.97 of France and 6.10 of Holland (England is eighth with 2.63 litres).

NEW YORK LOAN FOR AUSTRIA
VIENNA, April 17.—It is stated that Austrian Credit Office is concluding a \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 loan in New York.

ANGORA SAID TO LACK MODERN CONVENIENCES OF EVERY KIND

Many Improvements Appear Imperative Before Representatives of Foreign Powers Will Accede to Turkish Demands and Reside There

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NEW YORK, April 14.—Angora, newest of the world's capitals, which the young Turkish Government is attempting to establish permanently in place of the aged seat of the sultans and earlier emperors at Constantinople, needs a great deal of improvement before the representatives of foreign governments are likely to fulfill the Turkish demand that they make it their home.

In the opinion of Dr. Albert Staub, New York director of the Near East colleges, who was entertained on a visit to Angora by the members of the Cabinet.

The town, he said, had almost no modern conveniences, and even the new buildings, though picturesque and interesting for a short visit, did not at all make up for the shortcomings of the dusty, neglected streets; and there was at present little or no program for improvement. He continued:

Angora spreads in a disorderly way down the side of a hill that rises out of a rolling plain. The hill reaches a fairly good height, and then, on the other side, falls abruptly in a sheer bluff of 300 feet or so. On the top are the ruins of old fortifications and a temple built by the Romans, and around these are relics of other conquering races who took Angora as one of the commanding positions on the route to the East. From the hill dominates a cross-roads on the way to Bagdad.

The old town lies mostly on the slope of the hill. The old tumble-down mud huts and frame houses and drab, ruined buildings stretch along the narrow, winding, dusty streets to the bottom of the slope and a little out into the surrounding plain. Here, the newer city is gradually growing up, the new frame hotels and boarding houses and occasional stone buildings standing in strange contrast with the barely habitable remnants huddling around them.

Railway Half-Mile Distant
As in many Turkish towns, the station is half a mile away, the station there being the terminal of a spur from the main line. The only road in the city is the new one that has been put in to connect this with the Government building. This is a fairly good macadam road, though even it is always dusty.

Kemal, Ismet and the other members of the Cabinet live four or five miles away from the city proper, in estates stretching off among the low hills in a more wooded countryside along a stream. Their estates are large and reasonably comfortable.

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While this has proved an entirely satisfactory solution from the Polish point of view, the news has been

received with deep dissatisfaction in Lithuania. Under the new arrangement Vilna and the surrounding regions which the Polish leader Zeligowski occupied in 1920 and to which Lithuania still lays claim, are regarded as forming part of Poland.

Lithuania immediately protested to the Vatican, and in the words of an official statement issued here "pointed out that Lithuanian territories held by Poland could not be placed under the jurisdiction of the Catholic Church of Poland because such a course on the part of the Vatican would be tantamount to the vindication of an act of violence against Lithuania. The Vatican, however," the statement continues, "paid no attention to these representations by Lithuania."

The outcome of the matter has been an interruption of the negotiations for a concordat between Lithuania and the Vatican. Moreover, mass meetings have been held in Kaunas demanding either amendment of the Vatican's concordat with Poland or the withdrawal of the Lithuanian representative from the Vatican and the expulsion of the papal delegate from Kaunas. Some of the crowd even went so far as to break through the police cordon and make a demonstration outside the papal delegate's house.

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Edinburgh Men Emphasize Value of Temperance Work
Scottish United Free Church, After Investigation in America, Reports Favorably on Effects of Prohibition Throughout Nation
EDINBURGH, April 1 (Special Correspondence).—Addressing a recent meeting, held under the auspices of the United Free Church Office Bearer's Association, with Robert Low Orr in the chair, Duncan MacLennan, solicitor of the Supreme Court and chairman of the Edinburgh Citizens No-Licence Council, recently emphasized the importance of the liquor question, not only in its individual aspect but as it affected the Nation.
Mr. MacLennan said that this question was beginning to have an effect on international issues. Judges and statesmen often made declarations to the effect that temperance reform lay at the root of social, moral and political progress. So far as politicians were concerned, as soon as they said these things, they seemed to run away from them, and would probably continue to do so until the Christian Church rose up unitedly to demand and compel a solution of the matter in the name of Christ and humanity.
Drink, said Mr. MacLennan, baffled and shamed them, in respect of its economic wastage, its tragic record of social misery, its damage to child life, and its grievous hurt to the moral and spiritual life of the people. The question was fundamentally a moral one, and the whole situation constituted a commanding challenge to the church, especially in relation to the effect of the drink evil on the child life and the family life of the Nation. The elimination of drink would release great moral and spiritual potentialities, its damage to child life, and its grievous hurt to the moral and spiritual life of the people, would make conditions immensely more favorable to the progress of the kingdom of Christ.
Mr. MacLennan spoke to an audience of church workers whose influence has always been thrown

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Edinburgh Men Emphasize Value of Temperance Work
Scottish United Free Church, After Investigation in America, Reports Favorably on Effects of Prohibition Throughout Nation
EDINBURGH, April 1 (Special Correspondence).—Addressing a recent meeting, held under the auspices of the United Free Church Office Bearer's Association, with Robert Low Orr in the chair, Duncan MacLennan, solicitor of the Supreme Court and chairman of the Edinburgh Citizens No-Licence Council, recently emphasized the importance of the liquor question, not only in its individual aspect but as it affected the Nation.
Mr. MacLennan said that this question was beginning to have an effect on international issues. Judges and statesmen often made declarations to the effect that temperance reform lay at the root of social, moral and political progress. So far as politicians were concerned, as soon as they said these things, they seemed to run away from them, and would probably continue to do so until the Christian Church rose up unitedly to demand and compel a solution of the matter in the name of Christ and humanity.
Drink, said Mr. MacLennan, baffled and shamed them, in respect of its economic wastage, its tragic record of social misery, its damage to child life, and its grievous hurt to the moral and spiritual life of the people. The question was fundamentally a moral one, and the whole situation constituted a commanding challenge to the church, especially in relation to the effect of the drink evil on the child life and the family life of the Nation. The elimination of drink would release great moral and spiritual potentialities, its damage to child life, and its grievous hurt to the moral and spiritual life of the people, would make conditions immensely more favorable to the progress of the kingdom of Christ.
Mr. MacLennan spoke to an audience of church workers whose influence has always been thrown

Angora Said to Lack Modern Conveniences of Every Kind
Many Improvements Appear Imperative Before Representatives of Foreign Powers Will Accede to Turkish Demands and Reside There
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 14.—Angora, newest of the world's capitals, which the young Turkish Government is attempting to establish permanently in place of

GOV. BREWSTER WINS VICTORIES

Legislature Sustains Executive in His Attitude on Big Issues

AUGUSTA, Me., April 17 (Special).—Review of the work of the 1925 Legislature shows that Governor Ralph O. Brewster was successful in practically all the big issues upon which he made a contest.

While the passage of the Barwise-Sectarian School Bill, which was the measure introduced by him in the Legislature of two years ago, was not obtained, the Maher Bill, which forbade after Jan. 1, 1921, the grant of public money to private institutions and purposes, was ordered submitted to the people.

The Maher resolve, while it goes farther than the Barwise-Brewster resolve, includes in it all of the provisions for which the Governor fought. The Maher resolve will be submitted to the voters in 1926.

The Governor's most successful contest was in his opposition to the steam railroad and street railroad excise tax bills, which had been passed by the Legislature, and which would have deprived the State of more than \$200,000 of revenue.

In the face of a powerful lobby and with all that one of the newspapers of the State opposed to him, the Governor was able to get his veto of the two measures sustained by the Legislature.

Keeping down the tax rate was another policy in which the Governor scored success. He succeeded in getting the heads of committees to agree to his economy program and forgo new construction, because of the grave financial condition of the State. The result was that a seven-mill tax rate became possible despite the prediction early in the session by many of the legislators that it could not be done.

CAMP BONNIE BRAE PICKED FOR SURVEY

National Officials of Girl Scouts to Study Methods

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 17 (Special).—Camp Bonnie Brae in East Otis, conducted for Girl Scouts of western Massachusetts by the Springfield council, will this year be the scene of a national observation camp, instituted by Girl Scout headquarters for the purpose of studying camp organization.

So far as known, this is the only local camp to be the subject of such national survey, and the honor is due to the strong impression made upon officials at a visit to Bonnie Brae last season. It is understood that some 25 persons will be included in the observation group.

A distinctive feature of the camp life in groups is the study of the lives of the great men of the world. Each group maintains a separate form of self-government and unites in the camp council twice a week.

Last season there were four groups: Sherwood (for members of the Greenwood band), Camelot (after the tales of King Arthur), the Jungles (after Kipling), and Tanglewood (based on Hawthorne). This season's plans call for another group, an Indian camp to be called Wahpeton (Leafy Village), and Indian folk lore camp craft and archery will be introduced.

Each camper belongs to a club, recruited every two weeks, and usually can complete the work for a badge. There are many of these clubs, including athletic, nature, basketry, crafts, dramatics, nursing, journalism, life saving, and weaving. Special instruction is given in drumming and bugling, in which the Springfield Scouts have long excelled.

The camp accommodates 158 girls at a time, and it is expected that more than 500 will be quartered there at different periods in the season.

RAIL TRAVEL BUREAU FOR NORTH STATION

A travel bureau, to be maintained by the Boston & Maine Railroad, for the convenience of the public, will be opened at the North Station next Tuesday. It will assist in the formulation of travel plans, and will be available also for deposit and extension of monthly tickets, together with redemptions. Situated on the ground floor, adjacent to the waiting room at the west end, it will be handy to incoming and outgoing passengers, and to other travelers.

The travel bureau will be equipped with a staff and with facilities to assist in plans for vacations in New England, and to help in formulating improved trips by train and by such motor coach lines as the railroad may operate. This service may be had by mail or in person.

FESTIVAL TO HONOR MASTERS OF MUSIC

Episodes From Lives of Composers to Be Enacted

"Musical Mosaics," a production in which some of Boston's prominent musicians will take part, is to be given at the Fine Arts Theater on the evenings of May 6 and 7 and a matinee May 7, as a part of Music Week festivities. The "mosaics" will consist of scenes from the lives of some of the world's great composers, impersonated by leading artists of the city, assisted by the Eighteenth Century Symphony Ensemble, Rafaelle Martino, conductor.

Devised by Mrs. William Arms Fisher, executive chairman of Boston Civic Music Festival, Mrs. Catherine S. Sweet wrote the scenario and the production is to be supervised by E. E. Clive, manager of the Copley players. Harold F. Lindgreen, has consented to be art director and stage manager and Herbert Jackson will coach.

The scenes will depict the premiere presentation of certain compositions. There will be Bach, impersonated by Richard B. Platt; Mozart, by Francis di Napoli; Beethoven, by Hayes Sturges; Schubert by Richard G. Appel; Chopin by Jesus Maria San Roma, and the Salome of Strauss, by Berthe Braggiotti.

Some of the scenes will be reproductions of famous paintings. The mosaics will be given for the benefit of the musical education of talented children in Greater Boston.

The festival banquet is to take place on May 5 at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building. The speakers will include Governor Fuller; James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston; James P. Munroe, secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation; Courtenay Guild, president of the Handel and Haydn Society; Dr. H. A. Fricker, conductor of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir; the Rev. George L. Faine, executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches; Frank P. Spearre, president of Northeastern University, and Frederick P. Cabot, justice of the juvenile court.

RATES SUSPENSION EXTENSION SOUGHT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17 (Special).—Extension from three to six months of the time which the public utilities commission may suspend operation of new schedules of public service corporations is sought by the Providence City Council in a measure given a hearing by a legislative committee yesterday.

Counsel for various public utilities opposed the bill, the ground being taken that six months' delay in putting new rates into effect might mean bankruptcy to a company. Elmer S. Chase, city solicitor, said the need of the change is apparent in the present situation with regard to the proposed telephone rates. It would be impossible, he said, to assemble and present data in the three months' suspension period now allowed by law.

WOMEN NAME DELEGATES

AUGUSTA, Me., April 17 (Special).—Maine's three delegates to the sixth annual convention of the National League of Women Voters are Mrs. Arthur L. Bates, Portland, president of the Maine League; Mrs. Grace H. Thompson of Bangor, and Mrs. Maud Wood Parks, Cape Elizabeth, a national worker who has lately established residence in Maine and become a member of the Portland League. The alternates are: Mrs. William R. Pattangall, Augusta; Mrs. Richard O. Elliot, Thomaston, and Mrs. Walt—E. Thurber, Winthrop.

PUBLIC REQUESTS MADE

CHELSEA, Vt., April 17.—The will of Mrs. Laura L. Ainsworth of Williamstown, opened in Probate Court here, makes the following public bequests: To Kurn H. Hattin Home at Westminster, Vt., \$15,000; to the American Missionary Association, \$2000; to the Plantation Missionary Association, \$5000; to the Public Library in Williamstown, \$1000; to the Junior High School in Williamstown, \$1000, and to the library in Williamstown, \$2500.

IVY DAY SPEAKERS NAMED

LEWISTON, Me., April 17 (Special).—Bates College juniors announce the following Ivy Day speakers: Kirby S. Baker of Springfield, Mass., toastmaster; Joseph P. Folsom of Hingham, Mass., class marshal; Gwendolyn Burlington, Auburn, class prophet; Charles B. Hinds of Gardiner, toast to co-eds; Evelyn I. Butler of Dover-Pocroft, toast to men; Miss Catherine P. Lawton of Lewiston, toast to seniors.

BEACON HILL HOTEL TO OPEN

The Lincolnshire, new Beacon Hill hotel, will open next Tuesday. William C. Goldman announces. Entrances to the hotel are at 5 River and 20 Charles Street. The name was chosen because the land on which the hotel stands was owned once by William Blanton, a settler in Boston, who came from Lincolnshire, Eng.

Eminent Leaders to Address Chamber



Upper Left: Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States. Upper Right: Roland W. Boyden, New President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Lower Left: Owen D. Young, Formerly Agent-General of the Reparations Commission. Lower Right: Gen. John J. Pershing, United States Army, Retired.

MUSIC

Brahms' Requiem

Brahms' Requiem was performed last night in Symphony Hall by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, assisted by players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra and by Ethyl Hayden, soprano, and Boris Saslawsky, baritone, as soloists. Serge Koussevitzky was guest conductor. The performance will be repeated this evening, as all seats for the first presentation were sold soon after it was announced.

This extraordinary interest was natural enough. It is many years since the Requiem has been heard in Boston, and it is not likely to be heard again here soon, unless from this same group of devoted laborers. The preparation of the work by these undergraduate singers, under the direction of their conductor, Dr. Archibald T. Davidson, has occupied many months, and it was fitting that to them and to him went most of the honors last night. This is without the slightest reflection on the work of Mr. Koussevitzky, whose conducting was as dynamic as ever, and who himself insisted on passing the plaudits on to Dr. Davidson as graciously as Dr. Davidson had yielded the baton to him.

The Requiem remains one of Brahms' greatest works. It has its all pages, to be sure, but the extraordinary thing is that it should sound so fresh and vital after more than a half-century. Written primarily for the chorus, it nevertheless has an orchestral accompaniment of the plaudits on to Dr. Davidson as graciously as Dr. Davidson had yielded the baton to him.

These fresh young voices of the chorus seemed peculiarly well adapted last night to the difficult task of the soprano and baritone soloists, who perhaps became a bit shrill at times, but surely that is the fault as much of the composer as of the singers. The contraltos may sometimes seem crushed under the tread of the basses. But on the whole, how many choral organizations could perform this difficult work with at once such accuracy, such emotion and such fire?

SECURITY HELD BASIS OF PEACE

"Although there are obvious questions concerning the most efficacious machinery to be employed in the establishment of world peace, there is no longer any question as to the fact that world peace is inevitable as a reflection of the desire of the majority," said Stanley High, assistant secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, speaking at the First Parish Church in Cambridge.

The audience consisted of a joint gathering of the Cantabrigia Club, the Civic Forum, the Epworth League, the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, the League of Women Voters, the Women's Federation of Church Societies, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Two 4000-pound planes with which flights will be made from a base within flying distance of the North Pole will be loaded here, if suitable arrangements can be made. If not, they will be taken aboard at Boston Navy Yard. Other equipment and supplies will be taken on at this port, from which he plans to take his departure on June 27.

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SEES BIG YEAR FOR INDUSTRY

Statistical Editor Tells of Millions Going Into Electrical Investment

"All indications and past convolutions of the business cycle point unmistakably to a prosperous 1925 for the electrical industry in all its branches," was the view expressed by R. M. Davis of New York, statistical editor, in an address to the Metropolitan Electrical League at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

"The central stations branch alone," added the speaker, "will invest for additions and extension between \$800,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000, and activity in the other branches of the industry will be of similar magnitude. As the year opens, 1925 looks extremely good, not only for the electrical industry but for industry in general."

After dwelling on the magnitude of the industry in America, as an illustration of which he pointed out that the amount of electrical energy generated in the United States is greater than in all the rest of the world combined, Mr. Davis turned to a further consideration of the investment phase of the business, saying:

"The American public and American industry contribute in three ways to the financial activities of the electrical industry—by the purchase of energy; by the purchase of electrical apparatus, appliances and supplies; and by the loan of money with which to finance additions and extensions to the industry. The electric bill of the country will total \$20,000,000,000 in the next 10 years. In order to use this energy which they have purchased, central station customers also must have lamps, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, ranges, etc."

MOTORBUS PETITIONS AWAIT MAYOR'S RULING

Early next week Mayor Curley will announce decisions with respect to a score of applications for motorbus licenses which have been passed by the City Council for the purpose of leaving it with the Mayor to determine what the city's policy shall be toward motorbuses.

In the meantime the Mayor is weighing the arguments presented by bus, steam and trolley line representatives and by representatives of cities and towns at a hearing in the executive office yesterday. It is believed probable that where the proposed lines will be in competition with the existing agencies of transportation applications will be denied, but that petitions by the Boston Elevated, which purports extensions of its motorbus service, will be granted.

KLAN SPEAKER BACKS SCHOOL BIBLE READING

Miss Elizabeth Campbell, a national speaker of the Ku Klux Klan, is addressing a series of meetings sponsored by the organization in Boston. Tuesday night she presented the ideals of the Klan before an audience of about 200 men.

Political and religious liberty, the reading of the Bible in the school, and increasing limitation of immigration, Miss Campbell said, were the outstanding points in the program for which the Klan stands. She claimed that the Klan "has no quarrel with Roman Catholic or Jew, but determined that the ideals for which this Nation was founded shall be restored and maintained."

SHOE FIRM PLANS TO MOVE

BEVERLY, Mass., April 17 (Special).—The Woodbury Shoe Company, one of the oldest manufacturing firms in this city, has announced plans to remove its business to Derry, N. H., about July 1. An effort is being made to keep the plant in this city.

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MAINE METHODISTS TO FILL VACANCIES

Two Superintendents to Retire Under Six-Year Rule

AUGUSTA, Me., April 17 (Special).—The Maine Methodist Conference, which will convene here April 21 to 27, is to select two district superintendents to succeed to vacancies enforced by the new rule of the General Conference to the effect that none may serve in this capacity longer than six years.

In Maine there are four districts. Two superintendents, the Rev. L. G. March of the Rockland District and the Rev. Thomas Whiteside of the Bangor District, have been in these offices less than the six years.

The other two superintendents will retire under the six-year limit. They are Dr. John M. Arters of the Portland district; and Dr. D. B. Holt of the Augusta District. Dr. Arters is just completing his six years in this position, and Dr. Holt has served some 16 or 17 years.

In the Portland district the Rev. A. C. Goddard, pastor of the Chestnut Street Methodist church, has been urged to consider taking a superintendency. Others whose names have been mentioned in connection with the office are the Rev. Cymbrid Hughes of Woodfords, and the Rev. Herbert S. Dow, pastor of the church at York.

In the Augusta district, three have been mentioned: the Rev. Ralph Lowe, pastor of the Green Street Methodist Church in Augusta, the Rev. Horace B. Haskell of Rumford, who was a district superintendent in the East Maine Conference at one time; and the Rev. A. I. Oliver, pastor of the Methodist Church in Auburn, who was an assistant district superintendent in the East Maine Conference and for two years has been secretary of the Maine Conference with a wide acquaintance throughout the State.

Augusta expects a thousand visitors here the coming week, by reason of this Maine Methodist session, including the pastors, the lay delegates, their wives, general conference officials and others. Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Detroit will preside.

STEPS TO ORGANIZE STATE POLICE TAKEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17 (Special).—Col. Everette St. J. Chaffee, military expert, commissioned to organize and command the department of state police, has issued a circular of instructions to men contemplating application for the service in which he states the department will be built on strictly military lines. Applicants are warned that "power or influence" of persons recommending them will be given no consideration.

The force, to consist of a captain, lieutenant, 21 sergeants and men, under Colonel Chaffee as superintendent, will be designated as Troop A, Rhode Island Mounted Police. A board, consisting of national guard and army officers will examine the applicants, who will be required to submit to additional examination by an advisory board, to consist of chairmen of the Providence police commission, the State Board of Public Roads, the Attorney General and Capt. George A. Parker of the Massachusetts State Police.

CONCORD-LEXINGTON TRAINS

The Boston & Maine Railroad announced that the celebration committee of Concord and Lexington having decided that, motor vehicles could not be safely allowed within a mile and a half of the center of the town, a special train service will be run from Boston under excursion rates.

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Reunion of Armenians Is Ambition of Refugees

Mr. Nigoghosian Calls for People to Mobilize in Preparation for Return to Native Land Under Tolerable Conditions

Mobilization of the Armenian people in all countries of the world so that the entire race may be eventually reunited when conditions in their homeland become tolerable is the ambition which is uppermost with thousands of the scattered refugees, Martin Nigoghosian an Athenian manufacturer and close student of the Near Eastern situation, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview today.

Mr. Nigoghosian is a native Armenian and while now traveling in the United States on a business trip, is lending his co-operation to organizing the Armenians wherever possible, looking forward to the time when their return can be realized.

"Steps are already being taken toward this goal," he said. "Relief agencies in America as well as in other countries are all working with this end as their basic motive, although until the passing of the Bolshevik régime in Armenia the native refugees will be unwilling to go back. This is the outstanding moral barrier to the reunion of the race today."

Improvement Noticeable

Conditions among the Armenian refugees in Greece with which Mr. Nigoghosian is intimately familiar, while fraught with economic difficulties and hardships, are seeing appreciable improvement, he explained, and in the main comparatively slight burden is placed upon the Greek Government.

"The refugees are nearly all self-supporting," he pointed out, "although their earnings are very meager and provide only a bare livelihood. They live in barracks and even in tents, which are bare and inadequate. When they were first forced to flee, following the Turkish invasion, families were separated, thousands lost all their belongings, and they were able to escape only by the friendliness of the Greeks, for whose unselfish aid we cannot be too grateful."

"These early deprivations have, therefore, brought about religious extremes among the refugee Armenians. The Armenian people are essentially religious, and because they refused to accept the atheist rule of Bolshevism gave up their homeland. But today in Greece there is a group, having become bitter through their hardships, which has repudiated their religion. There is, however, equally as large a group who are more staunch than ever in their faith, and on them we look to build the ultimate reunion."

Mr. Nigoghosian estimated that there are now from 40,000 to 45,000 refugees in Greece, and about 30,000 to 35,000 dispersed throughout the other countries of the world.

Flight Not Voluntary

"It cannot be too emphatically stated," he added, "that the flight from Armenia was in no way voluntary, but was forced by the Turkish invasion. Armenia today is Armenia in name only. Religion is being thrown out by the Government, and religion to the average Armenian is

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Arranging the Kitchen to Make Work Easy and Pleasant

LET the reader pucker up her brow so that there are two wrinkles between her eyes, put her hand up to her head to set the stage for absorbing thought, and consider her kitchen. Does it take advantage of the valuable ideas that appear month after month in magazines devoted to the cause of happiness for the housewife?

Is it gay so that it fairly sings a cheerful little air just to make up for the dear old kettle that the gas water heater has driven far away? Is its arrangement so studiously and intelligently thought out that the everlasting patter of sound is reduced to a minimum? Is the path to the dining-room short, and how many steps does it take to put the dishes away? Is cleaning the floor a drudgery, and must one have a weather eye out lest a dampish shoe leave a hard-to-be-rasped spot?

The result of such thorough thinking just about the kitchen may be to reveal the wisdom and manner of making a few changes that will greatly increase the happiness of the housekeeper.

The color of walls, ceiling, shelves and floor should be cheering and pleasant to contemplate. The arrangement of furniture ought to be the most efficient one which can be devised within the mechanical limitations which make it essential for the sink to be near the water pipes, and the range near the chimney. If the shelves for dishes, provisions and cooking utensils are not adequate surely there is space where, for a few dollars, a carpenter could build some in.

Many prejudices and cautions left over to us from a primly-proper era urge us to keep the colors for decorating our rooms always verging on the drab. Then too there is the popular notion that kitchens should all be gleaming white. The paint gleams, but at what expense of vigilance? Why not take a fling at a few bright and yet serviceable hues?

Blue as an Accent to Pale Green.

A blue, with the strength and life of an ultra-marine decorated shelves and woodwork in one kitchen most delightfully. The wall space, which was covered to a large extent, was painted a light green, so light as to verge on white, and the doors and window sash were cream, so that the amount of the blue was not overpowering.

There were shelves enough to hold dishes, supplies and aluminum cooking utensils. The dishes were the every-day ones used so often that doors in front of them were not necessary. Their gaily-colored peasant pattern made them a charming decoration. The glass jars for provisions, with their colored tops, vied with the dishes as ornaments. The shelves were left bare, no paper, no oilcloth, nothing hard to dust, was laid on them; just the solid color showed through as a basis.

One of the principal reasons the mistress of this kitchen likes it most is because it is most practical. No finger marks show, and she finds the white of refrigerator, sink, work table and stove backing enough to satisfy her desire for "gleam." The soft luster of the aluminum adds quality to the colors in this room.

Comfortable Compromises

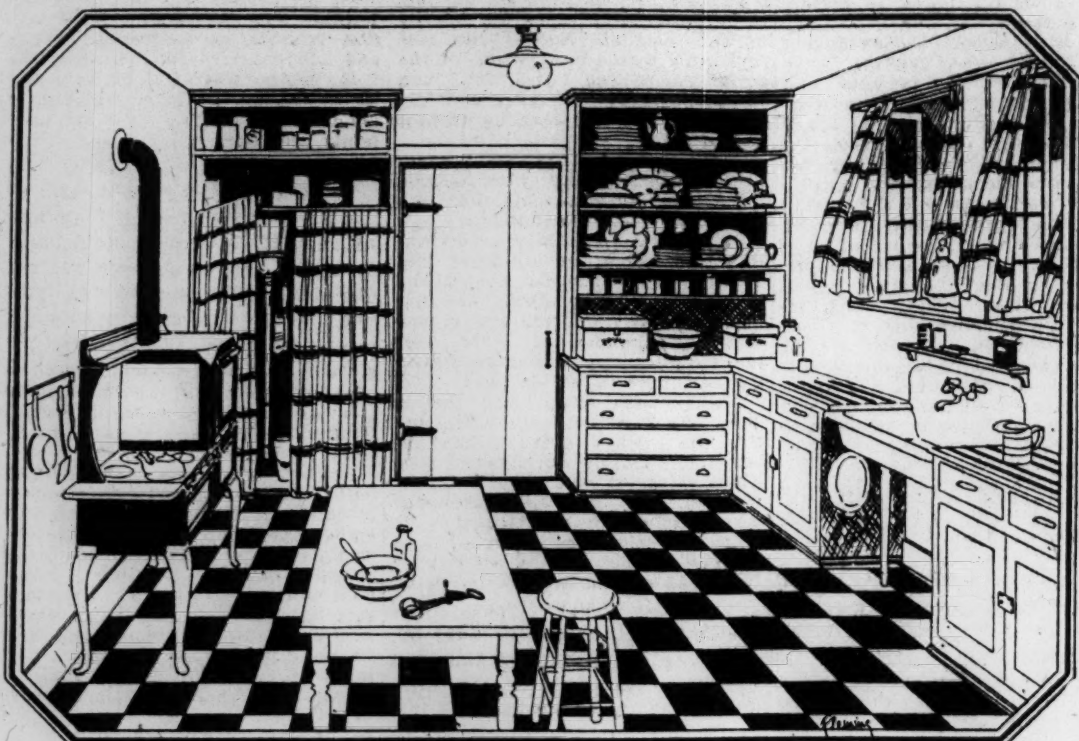
When one starts out with a new house it is easier to get an excellent arrangement for the kitchen than when the kitchen is adopted. If there can be no window over the sink, and certainly that is one of the best places in the world for a window, perhaps one may console oneself by making the most of the windows that there are. A work table built under either a single or double window is a bonny place to cook and pare and plan. If the sink faces a blank wall it's an invitation to build in shelves, which will enable one to wash the saucers, dry them, and put them away without a stroll around the kitchen. Maybe there is room within reach for the everyday dishes too.

A sink in front of a window, near the shelves for dishes and pots and pans, and near the stove also; a stove far from the refrigerator, near the work table; a refrigerator near the dining-room; a work table well-lighted and within reach of provisions is an excellent arrangement. When just this plan cannot be achieved, one approaching as near it as possible often improves the existing conditions.

If the kitchen just naturally has too great distances in it, a table on the order of a service table, on cast-

ings, and easy to roll around, will be a help. When eggplant is the favorite fruit of the head of the house, roll the table near the stove, dip and roll and fry, and take up the well-crippled slices without any pitter-patter between stove and table. Or if there

coverings are destined for a longer life, and one in which they look better if well varnished. The varnish should be freshly put on when it wears off, and in the meantime a damp cloth cleans it thoroughly, whereas a scrubbing ruins its finish.



A Kitchen Such as This Has Charm for Almost Every Woman. Its Floor Plan, its Shelf Room, its Drawers and Cupboards Are Not Only Adequate But Decorative. In Such a Workshop Where Colors Sing in Harmony and Breezes Blow From Garden and Field the Tasks of the Home Maker Are Lifted From Drudgery to Artistry.

Silk That Is Not Silk

By ROSAMOND C. COOK

Chairman Standardization Committee of the Textile Section of the American Home Economics Association.

ARTIFICIAL silk has always been a misnomer since it has implied that cocoon silk has been manufactured by man. This is not the case, however. Artificial silk bears no chemical relationship to natural silk. It is for this reason that "rayon" has been universally adopted as the proper designation for the new fiber.

Rayon is being made and used in enormous quantities. Originally an inflammable fiber, its uses were limited to the manufacture of braids, millinery, and certain dress trimmings. Today, it has practically taken the place of natural silk in these fields. Not only that, but the cotton, wool and silk industries have come to realize the almost limitless possibilities of mixing rayon with the more common staple fibers. Pile fabrics, ribbons, shirtings, dress materials, braids, suit and hat linings, lingerie, sweaters, the silks, brocades, satins, crepes, fancy prints, hosiery, laces, draperies and many other textiles frequently contain rayon. In 1921, for instance, five pounds of natural silk imported, more than three pounds of rayon were produced in America. Today the ratio is more nearly five to four, assuming that the same amount of cocoon silk is being imported.

Rayon has only from one-third to one-half the elasticity of natural silk. The fibers are exceptionally smooth. While this is an advantage in the respect that the fibers do not become soiled as quickly as cotton or wool and are easily cleaned, it proves a disadvantage in another way. It is very difficult to produce a well-closed fabric of rayon alone, because of this smoothness. Rayon has but one-half to one-third of the breaking strength of natural silk. With the exception of one type, known as "Celanese" or "Lustron," rayon swells rapidly in water and is as little as 50 per cent to 70 per cent of its strength while wet. Great care must be used when laundering garments consisting partly of rayon for this very reason. Only a mild pure soap should be used with a water of little more than blood heat. The garment should not be rubbed or wrung hard, nor pinned to a line with clothespins. Commercial laundries use special precautions when handling rayon garments.

Rayon may be distinguished from natural silk by its extreme gloss and luster. It is far more lustrous than natural silk. The individual fibers burn very quickly, giving off an odor similar to burning paper. Cocoon silk burns more slowly, the odor resembling that of burnt hair. While rayon has its uses and is proving immensely popular it should not be expected to replace the same wear as the more expensive and stronger natural silk, if the latter is of high grade. Poor qualities of natural silk, however, will not outwear rayon. Common trade names of rayon are "Tubize," "Glanston," "Cuprate," "Viscose," "Lustron," and "Celanese."

The consumer should not underrate the value of rayon. When sending rayon garments to the launderer or dry cleaner, she should notify him of its presence. If she launders the garments at home, the above washing directions should be carefully followed. She should realize that the failure of rayon garments to withstand wear is not always due to laundering but may be due to manufacturing causes.

Kitchen Novelties in England

London

KITCHEN equipment and ingenious devices for saving time and trouble always interest the housewife, and the writer made a tour of the Ideal Home Exhibition, held at Olympia recently, in search of novelties in this direction.

Porcelain by the Foot

A kitchen dresser, built entirely of porcelain enamel, made its first appearance, and a very clean appearance at that, though it would have been improved by glazed sliding doors to protect the crockery from dust. A specialty was being made by one firm, not only of porcelain-enamelled table tops for tables of any size, but of porcelain at so much a foot cut to order to fit kitchen dresser tops.

A capital idea for the small kitchen or scullery was a collapsible wall table of plain white wood, with a support that automatically falls into position when the table top is raised, and requires only one hand to return it to its place against the wall. When made in oak or mahogany-stained wood, the same model can be used as an occasional table in a hall or dining room of a flat or bungalow where space is limited.

New Ideas in Cookers

In the department of cookery many methods for saving fuel, time and trouble were being shown. One maker was exhibiting a portable steamer on the same lines as their oil cooking stove with three aluminum containers one above the other for food and a fourth for water. It offers a delightful way of cooking a complete hot meal in camp with a minimum of trouble.

Another useful idea was a gas ring for a bedroom, made like the newest type of burner on a stove with a hidden aperture for the passage of the gas instead of the usual holes which get stopped up when the saucepan is boiled over. This ring is claimed to be the cheapest on the market. A twin burner in the same style with even burner under separate control, also shown, would be useful in a bed-sitting room.

Utensils

Among cooking implements was a novel potato masher, designed by a leading chef, with which it is said to be possible to mash ten pounds of potatoes in one minute. It is a metal disc coated with pure tin and is very easy to clean. It turns out the potatoes in long curls or short fakes.

Another good idea was an aluminum circular plate pierced with

holes for putting at the bottom of a pan to prevent the contents from burning or sticking.

A really admirable milk jug was exhibited for the first time though it has already been seen in some of the shops. It is in semi-porcelain with a polished aluminum detachable top which has little slots at the sides for admitting air.

Dish Washing Made Easy

Practical new developments have arisen from the desire to alleviate the trials of "washing up," an excellent one being a detachable draining board which can be clipped firmly at any angle to the edge of a sink. Another simple and inexpensive draining device was a tapering plate rack to hold large, medium, and small plates or saucers one above the other. Down each of the four side supports it had five pegs for draining cups. It would be capital for a kitchenette on account of the small amount of space that it requires.

Almost all women use a mop for washing up to save putting their hands into greasy water and will delightfully substitute for fingers when cleaning out pots and pans in the shape of a double handle resembling a pair of small wooden tongs for holding and forming a handle to a wire pot scourer.

A New Metal Composition

Among many vacuum cleaners one was to be noted that had an attachment whereby hot air is produced for drying hair after a shampoo.

A noted electroplate firm was exhibiting a charming novelty in the shape of a cake plate with a removable center of glass so that it can be converted into a salver.

There is also a very interesting new metal for table-ware which has not previously been seen in England. It has the appearance of gold, but is as hard as steel, and a dinner table set with it has a novel and beautiful appearance. Tall vases made of it and filled with tulips were effective and dessert compotes and dessert knives and forks were specially attractive. The metal is made under a secret process and is easy to clean with soap and water and a chamois leather.

Strawberry Jelly Without Pectin

It is supposed to be impossible to make strawberry jelly without pectin, but it can be done if the strawberries are picked when not quite ripe, when the ends are green. The color, flavor and hardness of the jelly will be a surprise. Make it as currant jelly is made.

Almost any fruit will jelly if picked before it is entirely ripe.

Crocheted Rugs for Bedrooms

CROCHETED rag rugs are easy to make, especially for those who have been accustomed to use the simple crochet stitch. They are very much like the kind of table mats which are crocheted out of coarse cotton.

For such rugs the same sort of soft fabrics are brought into play as are suitable for the hook rugs, whose making has been described on this page. Old cotton sheets give long strips, old stockings again are excellent for this purpose, and in fact any kind of cotton or silk or thin woolen material may be cut up into strips. The ends sewn together and the material wound into balls to make a rug for the summer cottage bedroom.

Here again good color combinations and contrasts are necessary to an effective result.

Strips should be cut about half an inch wide. The material is very soft and thin, in which case they may be rather wider. For variety edges are sometimes finished with a picot or scallop; or they may be left with a plain band rather deep in color to give a framework.

Probably the long oval rugs are the most popular. They may be made by following the directions below. Start with a light color. Use large wooden crochet needles.

Directions

First row: Chain 39 and turn one single crochet in second stitch from hook. Single crochets in each stitch to end of row. Put three single crochets in last stitch; continue the same process down the other side of the chain, making a single crochet in each stitch until the end is reached, when three single crochets again are put in the last stitch to correspond with the finish at the other end of the row. Draw the strip through the loop of the first stitch.

Second row: Put one single crochet in each stitch of the previous row. Widen at each end by making three single crochets in middle stitch of group of three in previous row. To start next row draw the rag strip through the first stitch of previous row.

Third to ninth row: Put single

crochet in each stitch, widening by working two single crochets in each stitch when necessary to keep the work flat. It must not cup through, not being widened enough nor ruffled by being widened too much. At the end of nine rows cut the strip of rag and join a contrasting color.

Tenth to twelfth row: Crochet as above, cut the strip and join first lighter contrasting color.

Thirteenth to eighteenth rows: Crochet in darker contrasting color, cut the strip and join lighter color.

Nineteenth to twenty-first rows: Crochet in darker color, cut strip and join lighter color.

Twenty-second to twenty-eighth rows: Darker color. Cut strip and crochet lighter color.

Twenty-ninth to thirty-sixth rows: Crochet each row in contrasting colors, having last row in first color.

Thirty-seventh to forty-seventh row: Crochet as in third to ninth row.

Theatrical News—Music—Architecture—Motion Pictures

"The Student Prince" in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, April 15.—MERIT has a way of catching the eye, which, if it is not a patient pursuit, is a patient pursuit. The Student Prince began its Chicago career to praise in the press but to a sluggish public interest as long as Washington's Birthday. By steady, irresistible effort, Dorothy Donnelly and Sigmund Romberg's operetta version of "Old Heidelberg" climbed, night by night and matinee by matinee, to the peak of popularity, and is now steadily playing to capacity, whatever the wind or the weather.

It is a brave and dashing spectacle and a lovely and somewhat rueful play as the special Chicago company sets it forth in good singing voice, in round and well-considered speech, and with a various display of personality. But the glory of this lyric show is its male chorus of 60 voices, recruited chiefly from the music studios, the singing societies, and the church choirs of Manhattan island and the contiguous mainland. Their singing of the student songs is a thrilling episode in the operetta, and they give the first of the four acts of this love opera a momentum which would carry any entertainment through until the approach of midnight, however dull and unprofitable its later scenes might become.

Dullness, however, finds no place of lodgment in "The Student Prince," with its good balance of romance and sentiment on one side and its melody and comedy on the other.

The performance is wholly adequate in all departments, and while the company is not piled high with fame, it embraces many recognizable names. Karl Heinrich, the prince of the title, is embodied by a youthful tenor, Roy Cropper, whose brief career as a singer of operetta has been spent chiefly in the exigent business of getting from town to town with "Blossom Time" and like divertissement. He brings to the part of the prince a valuable air of royal unsophistication, plays with that commendable reticence which so few tyros are capable of practicing, and carols Mr. Romberg's easy and by no means highly distinguished score in a free, true and ringing voice.

The Kathie is Olga Cook, of many adventures in the songful shows of the House of Shubert. Visually she is the German waitress of tradition, vocally she meets her chore with due competence; dramatically she touches the scenes of wistful romance with a nice realization of their quality; but if one ask an eerie, spirituelle strain in the Heidelberg girl who captures at first sight the fancy of the royal student, he would seek it elsewhere.

Mr. Cropper and Miss Cook carry upon their willing shoulders the romance that has no consequences, but their supporting players are not to be dismissed with a gesture. A newcomer, Lucius Metz, is the ideal representative of the student Detlef, and if good fortune attend him he will find important tasks to do in operetta when "The Student Prince" has passed along. Josephine Adair, tall, lissome, graceful, lovely of face, is the prince's regal fiancée, and the prominent Charlotte Granville, whose experience has embraced almost the whole range of the drama, plays with proper point and emphasis the Grand Duchess.

The strain of comedy in the operetta, involving principally the character of Lutz, a part which falls in Chicago to Dallas Welford, who made his fame abroad and in America as the player of the Cockney bouncer in "Mr. Hopkinson." In "The Student Prince" he gives his best performance since the far days of the Cockney comedy. He embellishes his role with an abundance of that humor which ever finds ready acceptance in any theater devoted to lyric folly, but bulwarking this easy playing of comic commonplace is a genuine indication of humorous character. And Welford's enunciation of sentences, phrases, words and syllables is an example of good speech to do in operetta when "The Student Prince" has passed along. Josephine Adair, tall, lissome, graceful, lovely of face, is the prince's regal fiancée, and the prominent Charlotte Granville, whose experience has embraced almost the whole range of the drama, plays with proper point and emphasis the Grand Duchess.

There are others and others, endlessly, coming and going in a rich and spacious production, all adding something to the entertainment, but it is the excellent student chorus which has done most to make the operetta a subject of general conversation in this capital, and it is this chorus which draws people back to the Great Northern Theater time and time again.

O. L. HALL.

A Concert of Music by Vaughan Williams

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 7.—The concert of music by Ralph Vaughan Williams that was given by Stuart Wilson at the Aeolian Hall on March 27 was of a sort to cheer the heart of believers in the present and future welfare of British music. Quietly, with little more than the bare announcement of program and place, the concert took its place in the month's crowded list. Yet when the evening came, Aeolian Hall was filled with an audience among whom not a few people had traveled long distances in order to be present.

The occasion was worth it. Vaughan Williams is a composer whose thought goes steadily forward. This program showed how far in later compositions have pushed ahead on the road taken by the earlier ones. Some people are still disposed to prefer the early works. In them the music is more easily more nearly linked to the world of contemporary ideas and feelings. The Song Cycle "On Wenlock Edge" (for tenor voice, string quartet and piano) and the noble "Sea" Symphony give plenty to "hold on to," but it is significant that even in the finale of the "Sea" Symphony one of the finest passages occurs to the words:

For we are bound where man has not yet dared to go, And we will risk the ship, ourselves and...

O farther, farther sail! With the later works one traces an unrelenting and unrelaxing insistence upon their quietude and distance they are realizations of this "daring joy" in action. As they grow less and less dependent upon the merely sensuous elements of music, they approximate more and more to the idealistic. This makes them hard to follow for people who pin their faith to the luxuriant externals of modern art.

It must not be supposed that all the compositions heard at this concert were in chronological order or to the words:

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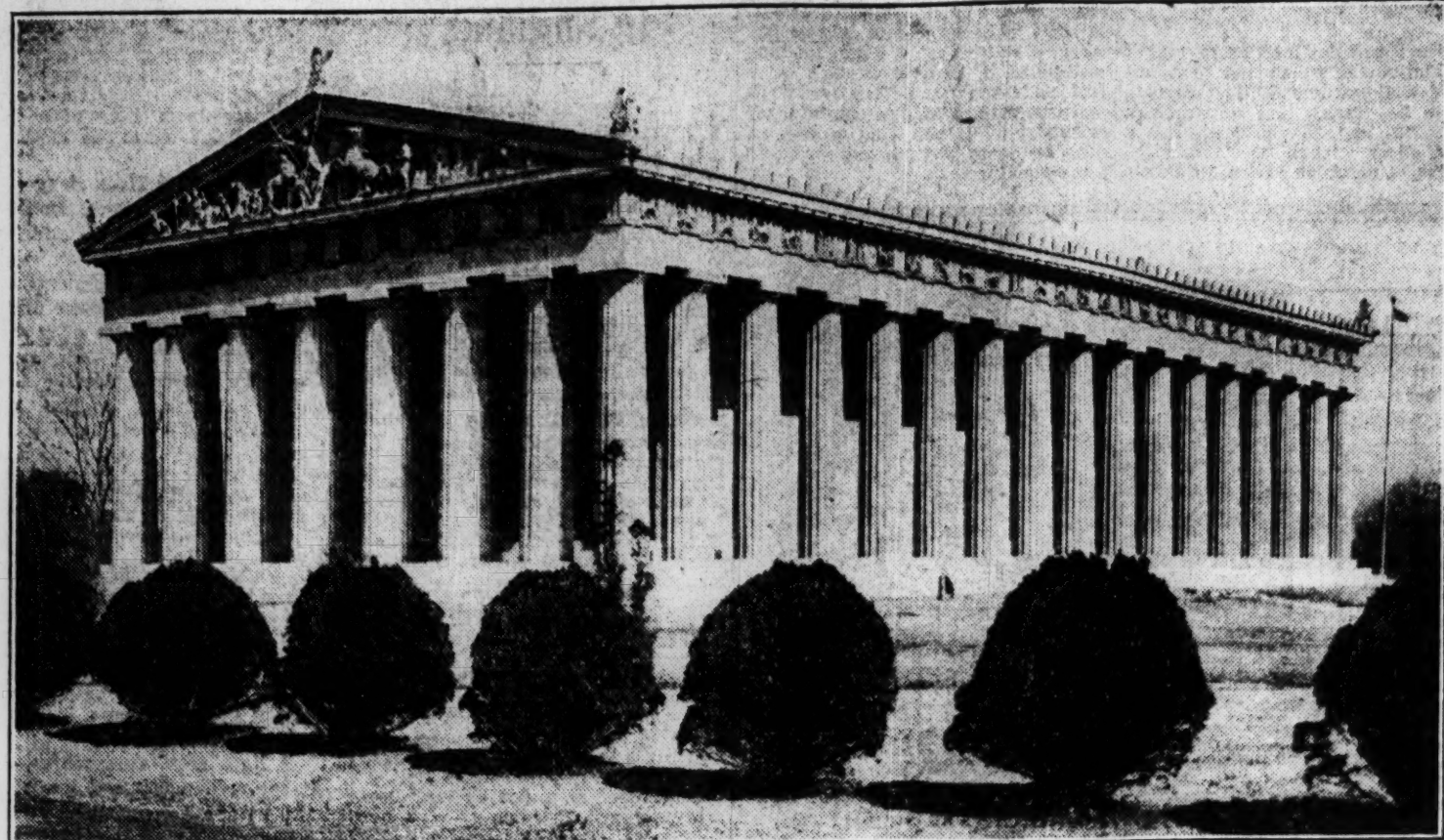
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COMPLETED COPY OF THE PARTHENON IN CENTENNIAL PARK, NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Nashville Parthenon

Nashville, Tenn.

Special Correspondence

A COPY of the Parthenon, restoring the original aspect of that consummate example of Greek architecture, as far as it has been possible to determine through research, has been completed in Centennial Park, Nashville. The city has been responsible for the financing of the structure, which was supervised from the beginning, architecturally, by Julian Zolnay.

Belle Kinney and Leopold Scholz, the sculptors in charge of supplying the figures in full and part relief, have spent 18 months in completing the two pediments with their carved legends and the frieze with its mythological figures. The red and blue coloring identified with the original has been employed, and a specially blended cement is said to represent faithfully the tone and texture of the original Pentelic marble. While measurements of the existing ruins provided a practicable starting point for the copying, a great amount of study was necessary to supply details that were scattered and lost as a result of the powder explosion that heavily damaged the famous building on the Acropolis in 1687.

The sculptors interviewed many archaeological authorities before they attempted to reproduce the works attributed to Phidias. They had some of the actual figures to work on in the Elgin marbles of the British Museum, which survived the invasions of the Turks and the Venetians, and were removed from Greece to England by Lord Elgin early in the nineteenth century. Casts of these marbles were made in England and sent to Nashville. These casts included eight of the original 22 figures or groups of the eastern pediment, which tell the legend of the birth of Athena, and 10 of the 29 original

human figures and all the horses of the western pediment, which is based on the story of Athena's contest with Poseidon for the land of Attica.

Another authentic source of material for the restoration was a series of drawings made in 1674 by Jacques Carrey of Troyes, France, before the siege by the Venetians. These drawings are preserved in Government archives in Paris, and include representations of the pediments, the frieze and many of the metopes.

No provision has been made as yet for work on the interior of the Nashville Parthenon. One much favored proposal calls for a reproduction of the interior of the original building, so far as possible, with its heroic statue of Athena, surrounded by centaurs, Lapiths, and other fabled beings.

"The Wizard of Oz" in Screen Version

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 16.—Colony

Theater, "The Wizard of Oz," a motion picture adapted from the extravaganza of the same title; directed by Larry Semon.

This Screenized version of "The Wizard of Oz" is merely a regulation screen comedy, interpolated with occasional scenes laid in the Kingdom of Oz. The picture surprisingly neglects the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, the Wizard, and the little opportunities for novel situations provided by the story's fairyland locale; it rather features the ordinary action and scenes of a Kansas farm. The best episode, that of the storm and the travels of the shanty from Kansas to Oz, was quite effective. Those who have never seen Larry Semon do his acrobatic tricks will enjoy parts of the picture. As the Scarecrow, Mr. Semon had an opportunity to rival his predecessor, Fred Stone.

but he saw greater mirth-provoking possibilities in stepping out of his character and in fooling with hackneyed screen material. The Wizard himself was portrayed by Charlie Murray, whose expert work is always a delight. Dorothy Dwan as a beautiful Dorothy, Mary Carr as the mother, and Hestus as played by G. Howe Black in person, were the other featured members of the cast.

Rupert Hughes is supervising the production of his story "The Rebellious Girl." It is being directed by Alf Gendling. The cast includes Sally O'Neill, Bert Roach, John Patrick, James Morrison, Estelle Clark and DeWitt C. Jennings.

AMUSEMENTS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

HARRY BOND PLAYERS

AT HUDSON THEATRE

WEEK OF APRIL 20TH

PRESENT

K-I-C-K I-N'

NEW YORK

HIPPODROME

KITH'S PAGEANT OF

WORLD SOUVENIERS

JOLSON'S

The STUDENT PRINCE

IN HEIDELBERG

The Laugh Sensation

IS ZAT SO?

BELMONT BATES

IN "MRS. PARTRIDGE PRESENTS"

CENTURY

THE LOVE SONG

ELTINGE

"THE FALL GUY"

A New Comedy of New York Life

FULTON

ELISIE JAMES

CORT

LIBERTY

"LADY, BE GOOD"

ACTORS' THEATRE PLAYS—

CANDIDA

THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE

Spec. Mats. Tuesday & Friday at 2:30

Thurs. at 2:45 at 48th St. Theatre.

New York—Molton Pictures

"GRASS"

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Among the Photoplay Makers

Hollywood, April 9

Special Correspondence

WARNER BROTHERS are speeding up production on their lot with four companies at work and four more preparing scenarios and casts. Harry Beaumont is at work on Kathleen Norris' story "Rose of the World," with Patsy Ruth Miller, Alan Forrest, Alec Francis, Rockcliffe Fellowes and Pauline Garon. "The Golden Cockerel," a Texas story being filmed by Millard Webb, with Helene Chadwick and Huntley Gordon in the principal roles, is nearing completion.

Rin Tin Tin, with Herman Raymaker directing and June Marlowe and John Harron playing leading roles, are making "Below the Line," an original story by Charles Logue. Actual shooting on "The Limited Mail," the railroad drama being made by George Hill with Monte Blue, Vera Reynolds, and Willard Louis, was begun last week in the Royal Gorge in Colorado. The four pictures in preparation are "The Man on the Box," an old stage comedy-drama by Harold Mac Grath, in which Syd Chaplin is to be starred; "The Wife Who Wasn't Wanted," a novel by Gertie Wentworth James, to be directed by James Flood; "Robbed Hair," the magazine story written by 20 fiction authors, to be directed by Alan Crosland, in which Marie Prevost, Kenneth Harlan and Louise Fazenda will be featured, and an original story by Ernest Lubitsch which he will direct.

Mary Pickford is hard at work on her new picture "Little Annie Rooney." Her leading man is Hugh Allan, a high school boy from Oakland, Calif., who has been playing small parts in the movies. Most of the scenes this week are being shot in a New York East Side Street, built on the Pickford-Fairbanks lot—a street of red brick houses

reminiscent of former splendors. Miss Pickford says "Little Annie Rooney" isn't the usual Cinderella type of story, as little Annie doesn't get rich. The best that happens to her and her suitors—a truck driver—is that he gets his own truck, enabling them to get married.

The writers' colony of Hollywood has been augmented by Henry James Forman, author and editor, who is here in the capacity of co-author of "The Pony Express," now in course of preparation as James Cruze's next Paramount production. Mr. Forman brought with him historical data on the great epic of the west, gathered after months of research work at the Smithsonian Institution, the Library of Congress, and museums of the cities along the route of the pony express.

King Vidor's new story is "The Big Parade" by Laurence Stallings, who wrote "What Price Glory." Stallings recently came west and wrote the story while here. The leading roles will be played by John Gilbert and Renee Adoree. The new story has the World War as a background, but it approaches the war from an entirely different, untried angle, according to the studio officials.

First National has bought for picture purposes Willard Robertson's stage play "The Sea Woman." The screen version will be prepared by June Mathis.

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Do Animals Obey the Ten Commandments?



THE HOME FORUM

The Glad Returning to the Odyssey

So gladly, from the songs of modern speech
Men turn, and see the stars, and feel
The free
Shrill wind beyond the close of heavy
flowers,
And through the music of the languid
hours,
They hear like ocean on a western
beach
The surge and thunder of the Odyssey.

SO WRITES Andrew Lang in the fine sonnet appended to the translation of the Odyssey in which he and Mr. Butcher have labored so felicitously. Potent indeed has been the spell of this grand old sea epic. Tennyson, some of whose lyrics have the breath of "heavy flowers" and a languorous, if not languid music, was aroused to stirring strains in the masterly Ulysses, though he bases the poem not on Homer alone but partly on Dante's version. From Homer to Conrad would seem a long journey, and the two are alike in at least one fundamental point, their recognition of the romance which is inevitably associated with the sea.

For the Odyssey is among the most thrilling of all romances. Here all the necessary elements are gathered about the hero—the faithful wife waiting at home, hairbreadth escapes of the hero, spells of enchantment, the relentless enmity of a god, the protecting care of a goddess, repeated shipwreck, and a final return in disguise followed by recognition scenes, and as usually accepted, they "lived happily ever after." Indeed if one were making up a recipe for the typical romance, one would put in just such ingredients.

But a good tale, whether of Conrad or of Homer, must have more than good materials, just as the good pudding depends not merely upon the ingredients but also upon the skillful seasoning of the cook. For in such a tale we seek the flavoring, the taste of the sea, what for want of a more specific term we want to call "atmosphere." The homely, familiar elements must be there, recognizable and tangible, but that is not quite enough; they must somehow suffer a sea change into something rich and strange. And this is where we find the old Greek poet a master hand.

But let us turn first to the elements or ingredients. The poem opens with a contest on Olympus. This gives it a dignity and significance. Here the reader sees the hopeless enmity of Poseidon, god of the sea, toward the "much-enduring Odysseus," but he learns also that Athena is his warm champion, and that she is ever ready to be faithful to him. "Yea, how should I forget divine Odysseus, who in understanding is beyond mortals, and beyond all men hath done sacrifice." So it is that Athena is empowered to go in disguise to help him, to renew his somewhat faltering courage, and send him out in search of his father. The search that ensues gives a good opportunity to describe fresh adventure and an idyllic scene between the now happily united Helen of Troy and Menelaus. In similar

fashion Hermes, shod with "lovely golden sandals that wax not old," is dispatched to Calypso, the nymph who is holding Odysseus an unwilling captive, bidding her release him and speed him on his way. Then after a brief scene in which the poet shows himself an adept in shipbuilding, we see the hero at sea again, storm-tost and driven ashore at Phaeacia, where he has the memorable meeting with Nausicaa and her maids, washing the garments by the river, and proceeds to the court of her father, relates his adventures (as Aeneas was destined to do many years later) adventures with the Lotus Eaters, the Cyclops, Circe, and finally the return to his native island, in disguise, the recognition and triumph over the scheming suitors by the wedding of the mighty bow.

"With this he gathered the clouds and troubled the waters of the deep, grasping his trident in his hands, and he roused all storms of all manner of winds, and shrouded in clouds the land and sea; and down sped night from heaven. The East Wind and the South Wind clashed, and the Stormy West and North, that is born in the light air, rolling onward a great wave."

Then, too, there is the splendor of the always rejoiced people of a childlike age (and possibly those of a sophisticated age no less). Magnificent was the palace of Alcinous. "For there was a gleam as if of sun or moon through the high-roofed hall." The banquet table was laden with Brazen walls, blue frieze, hounds of gold and silver "which Hephaestus wrought of his cunning"; and outside, trees of every variety. "The fruit of these trees never perishes nor falls, nor withers in summer. Equally beautiful is the island where dwells the enchantress Calypso. Hermes finds her in a great cave where there was a great fire burning, and from afar through the isle was smelt the fragrance of clef cedar blazing and of sandal wood. And the nymph was within, singing with a sweet voice as she fared to and fro before the loom, and wove with a shuttle of gold. And outside were trained all sorts of birds, and a gazing vine all rich with clusters of grapes, figs, pears, and apples, and pears—such beauty that even the far-traveled Hermes, winged messenger of the gods, 'stood and wondered.'"

But loveliest of all are the women of the Odyssey. One need not go as far as Samuel Butler and believe the Odyssey to have been composed by a woman, in order to recognize the charm of these fair ladies. Take Calypso of braided tresses and golden dress, with her devotion to Odysseus and her quite human jealousy of Penelope (although she is a goddess). "Not that I avow me less noble than she in form and fashion, for it is in no wise meet that mortal women should match with immortals in shape and comeliness." We sympathize with her and know that she is not a little consoled when the hero replies, "Myself I know it well, how well Penelope is meant to look upon than thou in comeliness and stature. But Penelope, too, is able to hold her own, a goddess Penelope, sought by suitors from all the surrounding islands, but remaining loyal, putting them off now by the device of unweaving by night the tapestry she wove by day, and now by the contest of the bow. But there is in her almost too much of the Odyssean wariness; she seems to us a bit too circumspect in the scene of recognition, a little too eager for oaths and proofs! After all, it is Nausicaa who is the poet's favorite, that rare and lovely flower of Greek civilization. She plays an important part in the poem, since it is she who summons Athena to guide the hero safely to her father's court. But all that she does is disinterested. It is easy to imagine that the inexperienced girl must have had a kind of hero-worship for the man who had saved her. Even her father said he wished that he might have such a son-in-law. And Odysseus himself is not unaware of the charm of the maiden, as she plays ball by the river, "like a queen, palm tree springing from the altar of Apollo. He is most blessed beyond all other who shall prevail with gifts of wooing and lead thee to his home." But he knows this fate is not for him. At her father's palace there is one more scene between them, typically Greek in its restraint.

"And Nausicaa, dowered with beauty by the gods, stood by the pillar, and she, well-hung, and clad in her gown, and she uttered her voice and spake to him winged words: 'Farewell, stranger, and even in thine own country think of me upon a time, for that to me first thou owest the ransom of life.' And Odysseus of many counsels answered her saying: 'Nausicaa, daughter of great-hearted Alcinous, yea may Zeus the Thunderer, the Lord of Hecate, grant me to reach thy home and see the day of my returning; so would I, even there, do thee worship as to a god, all my days, forevermore, for thou, lady hast given me life.'"

One likes to imagine that Nausicaa, many years later, happily wedded to one of the native princes, never quite forgot the heroic stranger, but treasured these words in her heart among her most precious memories, weaving for her children tales of the wonderful hero. And Odysseus too, when he returned to the faithful Penelope, was the finer man for the thought of the little princess who had so graciously and unselfishly befriended him and helped him on his way.

Variety of incident, charm of atmosphere, understanding of human nature all unite to make of the Odyssey a tale for all time. And all through its pages blow the clear, strong invigorating winds—north, south, east and west—those winds that the hero's companions so recklessly tossed from the bag of Aeolus; and ever its undertone is

"The surge and thunder of the Odyssey."

C. F. B.

Blossom Tides

The tides of springtime cover the beaches of the world, and in a few days the waves will be breaking in a foam of blossoms. The mornings show the fields steamy with dainty vapors, which flash and glow in the floods of sunshine pouring over the eastern hills. Along the river a long low scarf of cloud that has gathered during the night withdraws as the air warms: over the marsh the fogs gleam like golden gossamers, and not high above the grove of cottonwoods a wool-white cloud rises into the blue of the sky and there disappears.

Two weeks later the wild plum thickets are masses of downy bloom. Acres of them cover the west bank of the James River in the section of the Dakotas where you happen to be—acres and acres of bushes and trees that a few days ago were tangled masses of monotone, but now are all flecked with white. The air is dense with perfume. The odor of the wild plum blossoms is distinctively exquisite. Even in the night time you can tell when you are passing a thicket of them.

The northern plains do not have many orchards and most of those are small. But here and there they are found with their pink and snowy blossoms, beautiful against the tall hill-sides, or bordering the gray roads. The winds are always restless and the blossoms are not out long before they are swept to the earth or into the water.

On the fields the wind-flowers (the anemone patens or pasque flower) are the first of the flowers of the Dakotas, scattered in profusion. The buttercups will follow, the violets in the hollows, then the fleabane, dandelions and wild roses.

The meadowlarks, robins and song sparrows are singing. On a warm afternoon as the blossoms sift wind-tossed to the ground there is the gleam of a blue-jay among the branches of the elms. A moment later you hear his cry of welcome, and he is seen in the gray road. It is a fine, legato passage culminating in a charming crescendo, and terminating abruptly on a single, high staccato note. It seems peculiarly appropriate to the hot silence and keen sweetness of plum-blossoms, along the banks of a Dakota stream.

One year in May after the blossoms had come there was a time of mingled rain and sunshine which turned into a drizzle of several days duration, and about five o'clock on the fourth day the rain turned to snow. The wet and heavy snow covered the earth to a depth of three or four inches. That night about ten o'clock the storm ceased, and the stars became visible. The morning was brilliant. The wet calls and cries of blackbirds, the brilliant lyrics of meadowlarks, the lute, dulcet notes of the white-throats, as well as the music of song sparrows and field sparrows filled the air. Drip-drip of the thawing eaves; visions of green grass through the melting white upon the fields.

The snow disappeared quickly, and the tinkling of a thousand rills mingled with the trills and notes of the birds. Pools of water with blue depths of sky, and at their edges Mayflowers and buttercups shining here and there. Back of the house a wolf trotted leisurely over the hilltop and vanished down a long ravine.

The Mocking Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Laughing, crying, shrieking, shocking;
Tumbling, flying, singing, mocking;
Bird and beast with hold hilarity;
Recognizing no disparity.

Cries, and calls, and songs you seize,
Without a "by your leave" or
"please";
Not a sonnet you hear singing.
On the bough or skyward winging.

But his melody you capture
For your own, and in gay rapture,
Sing aloud with skillful ease,
Like a willful, careless tease.

Virtuoso, impetuous;
Reckless, gallant, gay Lothario!
Exemplar of that joie de vivre,
Which triumphant you achieve.

Laughing, crying, shrieking, shocking;
Tumbling, flying, singing, mocking!

Donald Bain.

Irish Skies

In London here the streets are grey,
An' grey the sky above;
I wish I were in Ireland to see the
skies I love—
Pearl cloud, buff cloud, the colour of
a dove.

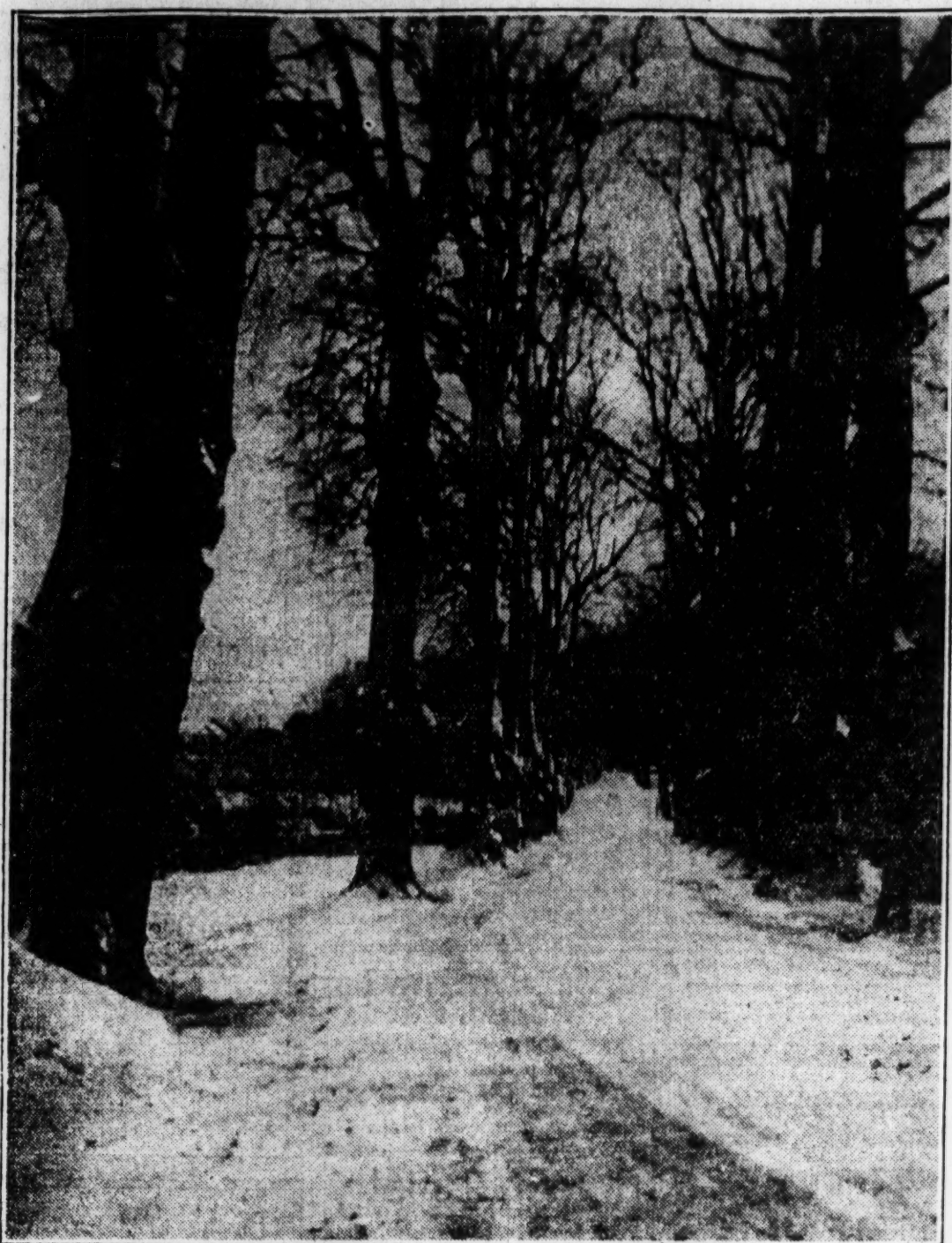
All day I travel English streets, but
in my dreams I tread
The far Glencullen road and see the
soft sky overhead—
Grey clouds, white clouds, the wind
has shepherded.

At night the London lamps shine
bright, but what are they to me?
I've seen the moonlight in Glendhu,
the stars above Glencree—
The lamps of Heaven give light
enough for me.

I dream I see the Wicklow hills by
evening sunlight kissed.
An' every glen and valley there
brimful of radiant mist—
The jewelled sky topaz and amethyst.

I wake to see the London streets, the
sombre sky above,
God's blessing on the far-off roads,
The gleam on the skies I love,
Pearl feather, grey feather, wings of
a dove.

—W. M. Letta.



The Linden Avenue of Jagersborg

The City of the Silver Shoe-Buckles

I sat in the train that hurried me towards Glasgow. . . . Nowhere, at that hour, was anyone to be seen padding in the burn in the darkness and the rain. Everybody in the dining-car itself looked depressingly normal. There was not an accent to be heard that I might meet in the north. I was in Scotland, I learned, in Fleet Street, Scotland. I confess, I was at first place disappointing me—Scotland that I had never visited since the age of two.

By the age of two, I am told, I had been in Scotland three times, and it was in Scotland that I first learned to walk. Scotland, if the truth must be told, did not teach me to walk very well, but to be able to walk at all is something, and so far I feel that I am in Scotland's debt. I do not know whether I really remember anything of those early visits, but I persuade myself that I remember a steep street in Oban with a shop full of toys at the head of it, and in the countryside, shaggy cattle of a kind that I have seen since in an academy picture. It will be seen, however, that, in revisiting Scotland after so long an interval, I was returning to a scene associated with one of the triumphs of my infancy.

I am a Scotsman, and I have other sentimental links with Scotland. I used to hear a story, when I was a child—true or false, I do not know—that one of my ancestors was a Scottish Presbyterian minister, who scandalized his parish by wearing silver buckles on his shoes and, as a means of getting rid of so undesirable a character, was sent as a missionary to the northern parts of Ireland. I have always been vain of these silver buckles. I also think of them with gratitude, because, if it had not been for them, my ancestor might never have left Scotland, and I might never have been born.

And now I was returning to Glasgow for the first time after all these dreary years. "Auld Reekie!" I murmured affectionately as I sat in the taxi and drove through its wet and night-filled streets. I am told it is Edinburgh that is called "Auld Reekie," but I seldom know things of Reekie, until I have learned them by actually going to the place and reading the guidebook. When I got to the hotel, I immediately went to my room and a greying-haired chambermaid came along with me. She looked at me curiously and said: "Yerr an' Irish gentleman?" with the emphasis on the word "Irish." I agreed, and she inquired: "From the Orange pairts?" I assented again, but told her that I was not absolutely an Orangeman. "Ah! a Protestant mass!" she assured me, nodding gravely. I told her that I had friends of both persuasions. . . . You who have never lived in Belfast, perhaps, hardly understand how childishly happy it can make a Belfast man to be greeted with a conversation like this on arriving for the first time in a strange city. Outside Belfast it is almost impossible to find anybody who takes the slightest interest in one's religion, yet here was a sober-faced, middle-aged Scotsman who had gone straight to the heart of the matter in five minutes. Nothing could have happened that would have made me feel more comfortably at home on my first night in Glasgow.

I do not know whether it is the custom in Glasgow to address all men as "gentleman"; but that is how the chambermaid always addressed me. "May I have a read of your Her-ald, gentleman, when you're done with it?" And her grave, friendly figure—she never smiled—would treat me leisurely through the door.

In spite of being spoken to in this unaccustomed fashion, and in spite of the mood in which I had crossed the border, I felt much less of a foreigner in Glasgow than I had expected to feel. Perhaps it was that the blood of the minister with the silver buckles knew that it was at last at home. I even admired the appearance of the city—its imposing four-square dignity in the rain—contrary to all I had ever heard of the place except from Glasgow men. If there must be towns in which people make money—and it is a fine, legato passage culminating in a charming crescendo, and terminating abruptly on a single, high staccato note. It seems peculiarly appropriate to the hot silence and keen sweetness of plum-blossoms, along the banks of a Dakota stream.

The "Spirituals" in Seattle

The Negro spirituals were last on the program, and the very first one—"Steal Away to Jesus"—recalled a long forgotten scene. I closed my eyes to stay the tears as the song carried me back through the years to a little white church, quaint and beautiful in its generous least in my legs. And I have other sentimental links with Scotland. I used to hear a story, when I was a child—true or false, I do not know—that one of my ancestors was a Scottish Presbyterian minister, who scandalized his parish by wearing silver buckles on his shoes and, as a means of getting rid of so undesirable a character, was sent as a missionary to the northern parts of Ireland. I have always been vain of these silver buckles. I also think of them with gratitude, because, if it had not been for them, my ancestor might never have left Scotland, and I might never have been born.

Pueblo Culture

The government of the pueblos is republican. Only the cacique, whose business it is to go between the people and the deific powers, is elected for life, but in everything but his sacred office he is amenable to the common law. Inasmuch as the business of prayer is one requiring time and withdrawal from distracting affairs, a field is cultivated for his benefit, but between-times he works in it himself, rears his children, and instructs the acolytes among whom his successor will be selected. In general, the civil affairs of the community are in the hands of a roving man who may not succeed himself, and a council composed of ex-governors and war captains.

The governor has his lieutenant and an alguacil, or constable, and the war captain, by the natural reversion of his office, has become the executive of foreign affairs. All of these serve without pay and without distinction of communal labor, such as mending the community ditch or cultivating the widow's field. There are no specialized classes, as of artists and artisans. Every man, as he feels impelled, makes songs, carves the ladders of his house, or decorates his articles of daily use. He makes his own tools.

There were always these three smoothed stone slabs, for the three grades of fineness of the meals demanded by the discriminating housewife, and the three manos or hand-stones resting on them, in a clean little room by itself, or perhaps several of them grouped together where the women of one house could be found plump-plumping to the rhythm of the grinding-song, sung by the young men between pleasant quips and cheerful laughter.

Besides the milling-room, every pueblo home has a general living-room, along the wall of which runs the low banca, and in one corner, or midway of the long wall, protected by a wing, the triangular fireplace where the pot simmers and the cheerful flame runs up the cedar logs. Hung from the smoke-browned vigas by a thong, the "pole of the soft stuff" carries the bright blankets and robes of skin and the silk robes of the women. Rolled into a convenient seat, the family bedding lies all day against the wall. Near the door, in its niche, stood, until very recent years, and stands even yet in devout households, the cloud-and-alter patterned meal-bowl, from the courteous guest blows a pinch of sacred meal in the six ritualistic directions.

In the great pyramidal house heaps, where the rooms are small, and the inner ones dark, there is likely to be a special room for cooking, and for storing grain and treasures of ceremonial use. But in the

FACING the sound, before arriving at the port of Copenhagen.

Two miles in length, this double row of linden trees was planted nearly three hundred years ago at a period when employment among the peasants was very scarce, owing to wars with neighboring countries. The avenue is an object of beauty in the spring when the delicately transparent green leaves are bursting from their pink and white buds. It retains its green freshness during the summer, when the fragrance of the sweet-scented honeyed flowers attracts innumerable bees. In autumn the avenue is even more majestic in its amber yellow dress, but this lasts only a short time, and is then cast aside for the new and beautiful raiment of the next year.

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I do not know whether it is the custom in Glasgow to address all men as "gentleman"; but that is how the chambermaid always addressed me. "May I have a read of your Her-ald, gentleman, when you're done with it?" And her grave, friendly figure—she never smiled—would treat me leisurely through the door.

In spite of being spoken to in this unaccustomed fashion, and in spite of the mood in which I had crossed the border, I felt much less of a foreigner in Glasgow than I had expected to feel. Perhaps it was that the blood of the minister with the silver buckles knew that it was at last at home. I even admired the appearance of the city—its imposing four-square dignity in the rain—contrary to all I had ever heard of the place except from Glasgow men. If there must be towns in which people make money—and it is a fine, legato passage culminating in a charming crescendo, and terminating abruptly on a single, high staccato note. It seems peculiarly appropriate to the hot silence and keen sweetness of plum-blossoms, along the banks of a Dakota stream.

Precept and Example

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE American President, in addressing the Foreign Missions Conference of North America recently, as reported, said, "The most effective missionary work will be that which seeks to impress itself rather through example in living rightly than through the teaching of precept and creed." Here, again, was repeated, on a signal occasion and by a wise statesman, a truth which has come down through the centuries—the value of deeds above words.

Christ Jesus proved for all time the logic of this statement when, in a most effective manner, he made known to the messengers sent by John his mission as the Messiah or Saviour. Through his marvelous spiritual understanding, having performed before their very eyes the cures of the sick and needy, he afterwards called the attention of these messengers to the works that he had done, saying, "Go and shew John again those things which ye do hear and see: the blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them." How incomparably more convincing of his relationship with God were the works performed than could possibly have been any message he might have sent! Words seem so impotent in comparison with deeds!

And so the President again calls attention to the great need of all who would bear the title of Christian missionary to set before the world the example of Christian living. What would it avail if one were to proclaim in strongest language the most profound teachings of the Master, and an intense desire to serve mankind, if he did not live in accordance with his words—that is to say, Christianly? "I cannot hear what you say; what you do speaks so loudly," was the form in which one wise man expressed this truth.

Therefore, it seems, the force of example has come to be regarded as the greatest preceptor. What can be said of the priest and the Levite who, seeing the wounded man in the road, went on their way regardless of his urgent needs? Any words they might have uttered, however fraught with fine sentiment, in the face of their deeds would have conveyed a message of hypocrisy to one who knew of their failure to succor him who was in need. But the Samaritan, on the other hand, though silent, performed the service of a Christian, of a

brother in the bonds of true fellowship. He was the true missionary who carried the message of compassionate love in its most convincing form. The poet has expressed it in these words:

"Tis in deeds we serve the Master,
Words are idle, empty prayer;
All our Christian life a pretense,
If the deeds are wanting there."

In speaking of scientific consistency, on page 354 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says: "Inconsistency is shown by words without deeds, which are like clouds without rain. If our words fail to express our deeds, God will redeem that weakness, and out of the mouth of babes He will perfect praise." When deeds and words conform, then is shown forth the consistency which conveys the most impressive lesson. Christian Science makes clear the logic of this position. Resolving action into the thoughts which prompt it, we find that our thinking is the precursor of our action, as well as of proper speech; but when, however, words and action disagree, may we not justifiably conclude that the words are not in conformity with our thoughts, but are, it may be, the cloak of evil thinking? How important, then, that first of all our thoughts be right, that they may be productive of sound words and good deeds.

Christ Jesus set for all time the example of true Christianity. He exemplified before all men the power of Spirit in destroying the claims of error. He nullified so-called material laws, proving the all-power of God. He walked on the water, stilled the tempest, changed water into wine, healed the sick, redeemed the sinning, and raised the dead—all in exemplification of God's presence and omnipotence. As a result of his example, the truths which he taught are accepted as the rule and guide to eternal life, as the truth about God, man, and the universe, as the way to heaven and salvation. We may but speculate as to the success of Jesus' career had not his teachings been practically demonstrated. Whereas, with the force of his example, his words have come to us as beautiful messages of healing and of love, reassuring the fearful, strengthening the weak, comforting the sorrowing. What the President drew attention to, then, was the necessity to follow Jesus' example, in order that the purpose of the missionaries might be accomplished. There is ample precedent for his wise words.

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British Club Powerful Factor Opposing Aims of Temperance

Freedom of Club From Restrictions of Public House Permits Big Liquor Business, and Explains Growing Connection With "Trade"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 4.—The growing influence of the club question and its bearing on temperance reform was indicated quite recently when the Chancellor of the Exchequer granted interviews on the same day both to a joint deputation of clubs, and to a deputation from the liquor trade itself. The club deputation consisted of delegates from the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, the Association of Conservative Clubs, and the National Federation of Liberal Clubs, the aggregate membership being 1,500,000. Their plea was for a reduction in taxation of 20s. per bulk barrel, so as to enable a corresponding reduction of 1d. a pint to be made in the retail price of spirits. The liquor trade deputation put forward a plea for the reduction of the duty on spirits from 72s. 6d. to 50s. per proof gallon, in order that they might reduce the retail price of whisky from 12s. 6d. to 10s. a bottle. Both deputations contended that as people generally were learning to drink with moderation, this reduction would not mean an increase of drunkenness, but merely an increase in the number of individuals who could afford to pay for alcoholic drinks.

"Trade" and Clubs Draw Near

Whether the reductions asked will be granted or not remains to be seen. But the fact of the close and growing connection between the "trade" and the clubs can neither be disguised or ignored. Not only do the large trade advertisements in the club journals speak for themselves, but there are instances in which the breweries have come to their assistance in building and financing their premises, when it has been necessary for licensing magistrates to reduce public drinking places in a neighborhood. Many clubs also obtain preferential treatment from brewers, and by this means can sell at a lower rate even than some licensed premises, which are not presumably "tied houses." There are, besides, groups of clubs in the provinces which have established their own breweries.

When it is remembered that these clubs do not come under the control of the licensing justices as do the public houses, it will be seen what a serious problem confronts the temperance societies and indeed the Government itself, for the situation cannot remain as it is. The only restriction laid on clubs at present is that they pay a tax of 3d. in the pound on all alcoholic drink sold on the premises, and are supposed to come within the "permitted hours" of sale imposed under the 1921 Act.

But it is well known that this latter regulation is frequently contravened in practice. This is made easier by the fact that in the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, a member of one club is automatically a member of all the clubs and can receive the same hospitality at any of them as he does at his own. When there is a variation in the hours of sale he can go from one to another and get drinks without any difficulty.

Registered Clubs Increase
The number of registered clubs in 1924 was 11,467, showing an increase since the year 1905 of 4878. The decrease in the number of on-licenses for public houses since 1905 to the end of 1923 (the figure for 1924 not yet being obtainable) was only 4021.

It is, in fact, generally conceded that there is a steady increase in the number of clubs far beyond any corresponding decrease in the licensed houses which come within the control of the Licensing Act. Magistrates are finding that their efforts to do away with redundant licenses and thus reduce the opportunities for obtaining liquor in a neighborhood, are rendered useless by the opening of registered clubs in adjoining premises or sometimes even in the place formerly occupied by a public house.

There is thus a gradual and steady exchange taking place all over the country, from the old public house system which is supposed to come within magisterial control, to an organized network of clubs managed by the people themselves where drink can be sold at any hour during which the premises are open.

The estimated expenditure on alcoholic liquor for on-licensed clubs for the year 1923-24 in England and Wales was approximately £16,400,000, and of this sum about £6,900,000 was spent by the working men's club and formed the bulk of their total financial turnover. Yet the Working Men's Club and Institute Union began in 1882 totally free from any intoxicating liquor, as an educational movement, and an inducement to leave the temptation of the public house.

It was not until 1875 that the prac-

tice of allowing alcoholic drinks began. Since that year they have traveled further and further in the wrong direction until today they are a great organized movement, in the grip of the influence of the liquor trade, and are perhaps even more dangerous in this respect than the "tied house" system itself, and equally elusive of the power of the licensing magistrates.

Political Influence
Moreover, the political influence and voting power of these three great associations which waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, two of which definitely flourish under party auspices, form the chief obstacle, besides the "trade," to the progress of the educational and political work of the temperance societies. The Temperance Council of the Christian Churches, the United Kingdom Alliance, the British Women's Temperance Association, the National Commercial Temperance League, etc., are all sincerely endeavoring to find a common meeting ground for a local option bill, but the club movement is so vehemently opposed to local option, because they recognize it as the last milestone before the goal of total prohibition is reached.

Even the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, which is not in itself supposed to be a political association, has gone so far as to dictate to the Labor Party that they drop local option from the party program. Such a request may never be granted, but it is indicative of their growing power. It would be known, too, that it was largely their influence and propaganda directed to the House of Commons which caused the defeat of the Welsh Local Option Bill in the last Parliamentary session.

Not only in political influence, but also in their effect on social idealism, the drinking clubs have been condemned by their own labor leaders as having traveled far away from their original educational purpose. "When drink comes in, ideals go out," was the warning given to them in the Labor Leader in 1922, and such a warning may well apply to all parties.

It is, moreover, recognized by all temperance societies that the anomalous position of these clubs, by which they are able to defeat the purpose of the law, must be altered, and they must be brought properly within the scope of the Licensing Act. Until this is done no form of local option granted to the people of England will be of any avail in the cause of temperance reform.

TRADE FLUCTUATION IS STYLED HARMFUL

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27.—In its study of the world unemployment problem a joint committee of the economic crises subcommittee of the League of Nations and four experts nominated by the International Labor Office of the League has come to the conclusion that it was proved beyond doubt that excessive fluctuations in trade activity, as manifested in what is known as the cycle of trade, were highly prejudicial to stability of employment, and that it would be very desirable, if possible to diminish the intensity of such fluctuations. The joint committee was therefore of opinion that the evils caused by employment by excessive trade fluctuations might to some extent be mitigated if, in arriving at decisions governing credit policy, due regard were invariably paid to all data as to relevant economic conditions, including the tendencies of employment and prices. The committee therefore attached great importance both to the improvement and extension of the data available and also to their wider diffusion and more general use by financial and other institutions determining or influencing credit policy.

The joint committee emphasized the importance of the systematic publication of "economic barometers" and recommended further study in this direction, including the question of their comparability as between one state and another.

It will be realized that considerable developments in the policy and practice of credit regulation have taken place in recent years, particularly in the case of the federal reserve banks of the United States, these developments having in view, among other things, the diminution of economic fluctuations and the maintenance of industry at a high long-period level of activity. The work of the joint committee represents a confirmation of the bases underlying these new developments, and is in the direction of strengthening the tendency for credit policy to be directed more particularly toward the maintenance of stability of industry and the labor market.

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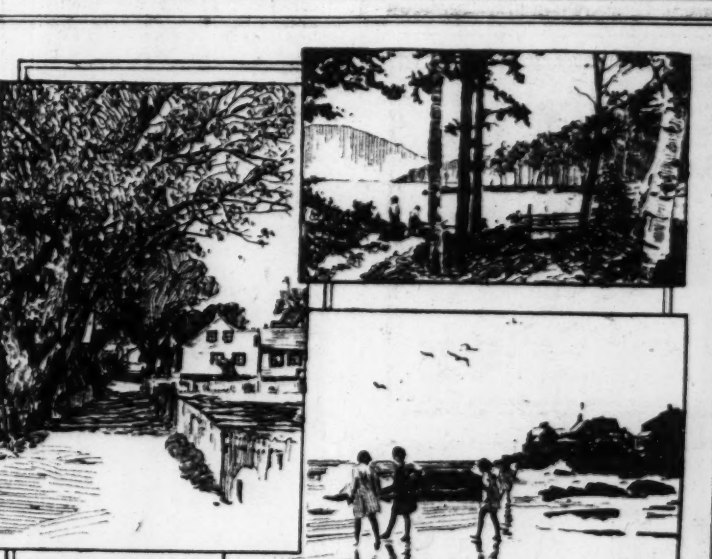
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100 rooms	\$2.00	\$2.50-\$3.00
150 rooms	\$2.50-\$3.00	\$3.00-\$4.00
200 rooms	\$3.00-\$4.00	\$4.00-\$5.00
250 rooms	\$4.00-\$5.00	\$5.00-\$7.00

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700 Rooms

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200 rooms with private toilet.....2.00
200 rooms with private bath.....2.50
\$1 for each extra person.

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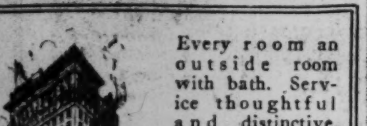


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Room and bath \$2.00 and up; Parlor, two single beds & bath \$6 & \$7
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HOTEL PORTLAND

PORTLAND, OREGON

One block from depot
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An office of The Christian Science Monitor has been established in the Elysee Building, 56, Faubourg St. Honore, Paris.

At this office, as well as at the Monitor's European Bureau, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, visitors are cordially welcomed.

Information may be had at these offices concerning European hotels, resorts, transportation lines, shops and schools which are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

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STOCK PRICES
AGAIN SHOW A
BUOYANT TONESome Issues Make New
High Record for Year—
Frauds Soar

Uneven price movements characterized the opening of today's New York stock market. Fertilizer issues were in good demand, American Agricultural Chemical preferred rising 1 1/2 points, and Virginia Carolina Chemical preferred improving fractionally.

Marine preferred opened a point higher. Coppers yielded to selling pressure inspired by lower commodity prices. Atchafalpa and United Rubber common each lost a point. Resumption of pool operations in the specialties turned the course of prices upward soon after the opening. Oils and gas issues advanced 4 to 36, and Utah Securities moved up 1/2 to 80, all at new high records for the year.

Virginia Railway & Power fell back 3 1/2 points, and Mack Rubber fell 1/2 point, and PaineWebber fell 1/2 point. Foreign exchanges opened firm. Demand for sterling francs soared 9 points to 29 cents on the announcement that PaineWebber had succeeded in forming a new French ministry.

Rails Lead Upturn
A bear drive against the Durant stocks unsettled the general list toward the end of the first hour. U. S. Steel Iron Pipe broke from 157 1/2 to 162, and the year's low, and Independent Oil & Gas fell two points. Savage Arms broke 3 1/2. Universal Pipe, Maryland, American Seaboard, Jordan Motor, Famous Players, Central Leather preferred and several others sold off a point or more.

Prices snapped upward again when bullish operations were resumed in the railroad group. Southwestern carriers which have been mentioned in connection with recent merger reports led in activity. Atlantic Coast Line, Colorado & Southern and Bush Terminal advanced three each. General Electric, Southern Railway, St. Louis Southwestern and Texas & Pacific advanced 1/2 to 1 1/2. Cull money renewed at 3 1/2 per cent. Reductions of 15 to 40 cents in Pennsylvania Crude Oil prices, and heavy selling of sugar, and a halt to the advancing movement of the afternoon.

Witts Overland preferred broke 3 points, U. S. Realty 1/2, and Cogswell, American Woolen preferred, Magna Copper and Houston Oil were also weak.

Meantime, Utah Securities improved 4 1/2. Postum Cereal 4 1/2, Maxwell Motor B and International Harvester 4.

French Bonds Up
Rallies in French bonds in response to the formation of a new French government. PaineWebber marked today's bond trading. Keeping pace with a brisk upturn in the franc, most of the active issues advanced 1/2 to 1 1/2. About a point, with the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean line in best demand. Domestic railroad obligations, maintained a firm tone. Convertible issues responded readily to the movements of the carrier shares, Norfolk & Western 6 1/2, and Virginia Carolina bonds continued under accumulation, in anticipation of an early reorganization, and sold at new high prices for the year.

Magna Copper 7 1/2 was an outstanding heavy spot, breaking four points in reflection of the company's decision to call the issue for redemption at 100.

FEDERAL RESERVE
BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks compares (dollars omitted):

April 15, 1933.
Total gold reserves, \$2,844,482.
Gold and silver certificates, \$2,839,382.
Total reserves, \$5,683,864.
Bills discounted, \$2,885,327.
Total assets, \$8,569,191.
Total liabilities, \$8,569,191.

Securities held by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, \$2,844,482.
Securities held by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, \$2,839,382.
Securities held by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, \$2,885,327.
Securities held by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, \$2,839,382.
Securities held by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, \$2,844,482.
Securities held by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, \$2,839,382.
Securities held by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, \$2,844,482.
Securities held by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, \$2,839,382.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of (dollars omitted):

April 15, 1933.
Total gold reserves, \$2,844,482.
Gold and silver certificates, \$2,839,382.
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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Apr. 17	Apr. 16	Apr. 15
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
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400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
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400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
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400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

Sales	High	Low	Apr. 17	Apr. 16	Apr. 15
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

Sales	High	Low	Apr. 17	Apr. 16	Apr. 15
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

Sales	High	Low	Apr. 17	Apr. 16	Apr. 15
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

Sales	High	Low	Apr. 17	Apr. 16	Apr. 15
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

Sales	High	Low	Apr. 17	Apr. 16	Apr. 15
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

200 Adm. Ex.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
100 Int. Paper	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
140 Int. Paper	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
100 Int. Paper	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
100 Int. Paper	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
100 Int. Paper	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
100 Int. Paper	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
100 Int. Paper	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

Joseph Caillaux has an enviable reputation in France, and throughout all Europe for that matter, as a financier of exceptional ability. Because of other activities which brought him a less enviable reputation during the war, he suffered imprisonment, exile and the loss of his political rights. Out of the chaotic condition of French politics in the last year or two he snatched first political amnesty, and now such vindication as comes from elevation to the Cabinet in the very Nation which once cast him into a dungeon. He will have for associates many of the men who in the stress of war time insisted that he should share the fate of his associate, Bolo Pasha, before a firing squad.

Thus returned from exile, M. Caillaux will have at once to face a problem which is insoluble in any way in which most of the French people want it solved. His task, in brief, is to meet a steadily increasing Treasury deficit without increasing taxation or making a forced levy on capital. The task is not made the lighter by the fact that failure to advocate a capital levy antagonizes the Socialists, who form a powerful political group, while to urge it will arouse the opposition of the even more powerful mass of small investors in France. Heavy as is the foreign debt of France, its indebtedness to its own people is heavier. No Government can last long which shall threaten the integrity of the French domestic debt, either by arbitrarily scaling it down, or by systematically depreciating the value of the franc in which it must be paid.

The difficulties of any statesman seeking to bring order into French finance are immeasurably enhanced by the multiplicity of political parties in the legislative chambers. Majority rule is impossible. A fusion must be sought, and the component elements are so antagonistic that prolonged harmony of action seems impossible. Right and Left, Centrists, Right Center and Left Center, all these elements have to be weighed and enough men with personal followings selected for the Cabinet to be able to secure majorities for the Government's measures.

Each leader puts a price, in office or in authority, upon his co-operation. Whether it be Briand, Herriot, Painlevé or Millerand, suitable office, and provision for his followers, must be provided, else he will go over into opposition. Accordingly, it is not enough that a specific and practical plan for the reformation of French finances should be formulated. It must be acceptable at every point to the leaders of several political groups, or a majority behind it cannot be maintained.

Four methods of meeting the need of the moment are available—or would be if France had a despot capable of enforcing his decrees:

1. Heavy taxation to balance the budget. In the present temper of the French people any government attempting to put this into practice would be overthrown.

2. A capital levy for the purpose of retiring a great part of the public debt and thus reducing heavy interest charges. To this the capitalistic element, which in France is numerically stronger than in any other country, is indomitably opposed.

3. Forced loans from capitalists at low rates of interest to take up outstanding obligations bearing higher rates.

4. Currency inflation by which public obligations would be paid off in cheap money. To some extent this is already in force, as the franc, with a nominal value of about 20 cents, is down to six and a fraction. Inflation is, in a sense, a capital levy. Its results in Germany and Austria, for example, have been to reduce small capitalists to beggary. As this expedient would burden heavily on capitalists, and lightly on industrialists, it would have the opposition or the support of these classes, respectively. The disaster to which it ultimately leads was most strikingly illustrated in Germany two years ago.

One of these methods, or perhaps a combination of more than one, will be essential to the restoration of financial security in France. The country presents the curious anomaly of a highly prosperous people, under a government suffering the most serious financial stringency. If the people were poor, industry languishing, unemployment widespread, thrift discouraged, there might be reason to despair of the future. But precisely the opposite condition exists among the French. The material is ready to hand for a resourceful financier and statesman. Has France found the man?

Concurrent with the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors to allow Bulgaria to increase its army by 3000 volunteers, to enable it to deal firmly with the Communist menace, comes the news of the attack on King Boris. Some consider he was the chance object of a mere act of brigandage; others—and among them the Premier, Alexander Zankoff—that it was a revolutionary attempt on the Monarch's life. No matter which theory is favored, the dispatches filtering into the columns of the press evidence a need for strong measures, and this need has been recognized even by Yugoslavia, which, hitherto, has opposed supplementary troops, but has at last come to regard the situation as of sufficient danger to warrant them.

The Attack on King Boris

It would serve no useful purpose to dwell upon the outrages which for some time have disturbed the tranquillity of Bulgaria, nor would it help the situation to attribute every disturbance to the organizers of the much-heralded "Red revolution." There are, however, unmistakable signs of ferment which can be traced to Communist sources, and this fact explains the direction which the Government's energetic measures are taking. The bomb attack just made upon the ancient cathedral of Sveti Kral is but an indication of what lies beneath the surface, and while it has justly

aroused the indignation of the nation it will spur on the efforts being made for the purpose of restoring order and quiet in the Balkans.

For some time there has been going on a struggle against the Zankoff bourgeois Government, in which the Agrarians were joined by the Communists affiliated to the Pan-Balkan Communist Union, which body is overwhelmingly Bulgarian and an offspring of the Third Internationale. The Agrarians seek to avenge the attack on Stamboulisky, although this peasant leader had himself set the present fashion. He ruled the country, that is, with a heavy hand, imprisoned and ill-treated his opponents, set class against class, and particularly peasant against citizen. Be that as it may, however, while the Communists are intent on precipitating a revolution and spreading disorder in the Balkans at the dictates of Moscow, the Zankoff Government has taken tooth for tooth. Reprisal has followed reprisal. Add to this the mélee the feud between the rival Macedo-Bulgarian factions, and some idea of the situation may be gained.

Professor Zankoff's remedy for the turbulent state of affairs is more conscripted soldiers, the better to consolidate bourgeois power. How far he will succeed in removing the Communist danger remains to be seen. The Balkans are not naturally a fruitful field for Bolshevik doctrines, but Moscow has done its best by working through politically discontented elements to provoke an organized uprising, and there is no question that considerable quantities of arms have been smuggled in through Black Sea ports. The Bulgarians are accustomed to rough justice, and it may be expected that the Government will make a vigorous attempt to root up the Communist organizations throughout the country.

Evidently in the thought of President Coolidge there has been evolved a revision of the familiar adage, "In time of peace prepare for war," the new rendering being, "In time of peace prepare for peace." Peace is, indeed, the normal condition to be considered. It is in its continued periods of peaceful activity that every progressive nation or government realizes its true progress. The spoils of war are never sufficient to pay the terrible cost entailed. The fruits of strife, even when it ends in conquest, are bitter and distasteful.

While the President is aware that the United States Government has not been able to rid itself of all its war-time activities, he is convinced that in almost every department in Washington there remain those who have been engaged to perform services which are no longer required. He has set about it to make it clear to his own immediate subordinates that unless they maintain a constant supervision and check upon their business, it will run to seed and they will have appointees trying to function where the reasons for their functioning no longer exist.

In this connection Mr. Coolidge is said to have cited an illustration to emphasize the point he sought to impress. He recalled the case of a sentinel posted in the gardens of one of the European emperors many years ago. This vigil was maintained constantly until some inquisitive person inquired why there was a sentinel assigned to a position where there seemed absolutely nothing for him to guard. The fact was disclosed that more than a century previous to that time there had been a rose bush in the garden with an unusually beautiful bloom which the Empress wished to protect. Consequently a sentinel was posted at the spot, and there he and his successors continued to stand for years after the bloom, and even the bush itself, had disappeared.

A recent bulletin issued by the Civil Service Commission discloses the fact that during last month 2313 Government clerks were dismissed in Washington, and that assurances were given at the White House that the weeding-out process was to continue. It is explained that while the President is hopeful that the Government reorganization bill which failed of passage at the last session of Congress will be enacted at the forthcoming session, he is determined to make a practical application of his economy plans by insisting upon a thorough checking-up process in every federal department.

It is certain that this undertaking will be popularly approved. The tendency in recent years, it is believed, has been to increase unnecessarily the departmental personnel. The war emergency no doubt made necessary the appointment of thousands of temporary employees. No one seriously questioned the expenditure of the public revenue in providing every facility which those in authority deemed necessary. But the people have long felt that the emergency no longer existed. Consequently they have been inclined to criticize a policy which seemed to perpetuate what they regarded as an extravagance.

Logically there can be no appreciable reduction in federal taxes without the practice of reasonable administrative economies. Those who have been influential in providing and obtaining places for the beneficiaries of the Government's bounty can hardly be expected to be the first to insist upon their dismissal. Economies are seldom practiced automatically. Expenditures increase by that method, but curtailment is always a slow and sometimes a painful process. It is so in the experience of individuals. Naturally it is so in national affairs. Practical economy is realized only by the application of heroic methods, dictated, one is inclined to believe, by what the President himself would call common sense.

The discovery in recent years of new diamond fields in South Africa, in territories not controlled by the great combinations that for a long period have exercised what was practically a monopoly of the production and marketing of the carbon crystals, has seriously menaced the selling price, and has threatened to create widespread unsettlement of established values. The importance of conditions that would materially

President Coolidge's Practical Economies

reduce the prices obtainable for this universal adornment may be realized when it is asserted that if the production and sale is allowed to proceed unchecked, it will cause a shrinkage in values amounting to many hundreds of millions of dollars. It is claimed that, since the main factor in the price of diamonds, apart from their settings, is what is termed "scarcity value," a general increase in the supply beyond current demands will not only reduce the price of the stones now being offered for sale, but will cause an immense shrinkage in the value of those in the possession of private owners.

So far as the value in use is concerned, there is no reason to believe that they will be less valuable, as they will still have all the qualities that from time immemorial have caused them to be eagerly sought for. Yet as the chief end attained by their possession is to show the accumulation of wealth that permits of costly display, it is evident that a substantial cheapening would make them less desirable, and might in many cases lead to abandonment of this method of investing surplus riches. Diamonds are costly because they are rare. If they became as abundant as quartz crystals, they would be worth little more.

Gloomy forecasts of immense losses through a world-wide shrinkage of values need not, however, alarm the general public. The money value of their gems may fall, but their beauty will remain. Even though new sources of supply should be found, yielding far more stones than can be bought by the dominant combinations and kept off the market, there will be no occasion to regard the increased production as harmful to those who purchased diamond rings, pins or necklaces at higher prices.

All those who, either from a sense of duty or for the pleasure they expected to enjoy, have experimented more or less with back-yard gardens, seem to agree that that particular method of intensive activity is not as simple as it looks. Since the early years of the late war it has been the ambition of many American boys and girls, as well as of many grown-ups, to excel as tillers of refractory garden spots, many of which are illy adapted to the particular purposes to which they have been put. Convincing claims put forth by the publishers of seed catalogues, tracts which attempt to teach short methods in thrift, and the inherent urge which induces the generations of Americans to try their hand at farming, have combined to swell the ranks of amateur gardeners and to supply recruits as fast as the discouraged or disqualified desert.

With the return of moderate spring days there is noticeable a general mobilization of the undaunted back-lot agriculturists. The prospect is alluring as they regard it from the viewpoint of the illustrations on the seed packets. But these ambitious experimenters, unless they have endured the trials of a previous season's experience and may thus claim to be classed as veterans of the art, should not lose sight of the fact that between seed time and harvest there will intervene many days when a sense of discouragement will try to creep in. Even when the ground has been prepared, the accumulated rubbish removed, and the seeds or shoots have been planted, the actual work of the amateur farmer has only been well begun. There will come days and nights when it seems there is too much rain, and others when there seems to be too little. And most amazing of all is the discovery that weeds grow unceasingly under every possible condition.

The volunteer gardener, if perchance he has been advised that if his work interferes with his play, to neglect his work, discovers that the rule is a poor one. A neglected garden soon comes to be no garden at all, and this fact seems to be impressed along in the early summer, when vacation time arrives and the long automobile tours and the camps in mountains and along the lakes have an almost irresistible appeal. But it may be said to the credit of thousands of boys and girls that they have resisted this temptation to play when they should be at work.

Perhaps those who have most successfully escaped the trials incident to the occupation of the experimental gardener are the confirmed followers of the festive and fleeting golf ball. There is a reason for this almost complete immunity. It is because few of them have ever attempted to mix the business of golf-playing with that of gardening. It is a wise man, after all, who realizes his own capabilities and his own limitations.

Editorial Notes

In publishing not long since a special supplement on Texas, as part of its ordinary issue, The Times of London has shown a highly commendable initiative. The International Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World is to meet at Houston, Tex., in May, and this supplement was put out as a tribute both to the State and the occasion. In telling of its forthcoming supplement, The Times' announcement read in part:

On a close friendship, born of understanding, between the two English-speaking races, the peace of the world largely depends. The convention to be held at Houston will be a potent factor in making two great English-speaking peoples better known to each other. The Texas Supplement will, we hope, assist in that great work.

From such a standpoint, and with this motive behind it, there is no question whatever regarding the value of this supplement in a far larger than merely local sense.

Distinctly satisfactory was the report brought to New York by William "Pussyfoot" Johnson from his tour of the middle west of the United States. Speaking of his observations, he said that conditions on the whole were very good, and he took issue with those who contended that disregard for the Volstead Law is bringing all law into disrepute. And then he gave expression to this perfectly sound defense:

The trouble is that a whole lot of people think the prohibition law should work miracles. No one expects the law against stealing to stop all stealing, but they do seem to think that the prohibition law should dry up the last drop of liquor in the country.

Trials of a Back-Yard Gardener

Tetuan, Morocco
"Seat thyself," says Ahmd El Suki, in the broken Spanish he has picked up in odd sentences, phrases and words during twelve years trading and living among the Spaniards in Tetuan and in a two months' visit to Cadix. I sit down on a pile of rugs he has put outside his booth. He sits on what is at once his counter, his chair, his doorstep.

A towering Moor in bright green robes and turban comes wringing, wandering eagerly from grove to grove across the market. He holds and waves a long brass candlestick in his hand and is shouting its excellencies and asking for offers. He stops by Ahmd El Suki's booth and looks challengingly and disparagingly at his silks, and leather purses, and slippers, and jewelry, and rugs, and brassware, and long, gentle guns.

Then the Moor, standing like a pine tree above us, declaims to Ahmd El Suki the virtues of the brass candlestick. Round about, people are sleeping on the ground, or dozing, full face to the sun. Ahmd El Suki shakes his head indulgently. The Moor has already gone on wringing, wandering eagerly.

On the way to this booth of Ahmd El Suki you pass up the straight alleys of the Jewish quarter with its thick air, its smells, its refuse, its heat and flies, and all the small horrors of living, cooking and eating, and of commerce.

You see its magnificent black-gowned and bearded Jews, tall men with shoulders humped by stooping to bargain and whisper news from friend to friend. Or you see them sitting on stools and clinking their money in monotonous rhythm, and nodding their heads and wagging their shoulders very slowly as if they were making the finest, stealthiest music in the world. Money changes! For how many hundreds of years have such things as this been seen!

From the straight alleys of the Jews, through the crawling, cobbled alleys of the Moors, one goes, in an air over-sweet and heavy, under archways, down steps, through tunnels, lanes—by way of a warren of white, hot ways.

One rubs shoulders with veiled women groping near the walls, like grotesque insects, under straw hats the size of cartwheels. One knocks, scrambles, pushes, steps aside among bare-legged men with the white robes, the robes of red and yellow and green and blue, and hangs around their long, easy bodies. One catches the glance of their bright, mathematical eyes. One struggles along the guttural voices, one breathes the over-sweet air, the smoky air of the street of the metal workers, the suave scent of leather in the streets of the slipper makers, where they pound the leather with brass pestles and work the silk embroidery.

One hears the chanted lamentations of the beggars crying to the saint of their street for bread, for money, for oil. Rasping voices! One passes a confusion of booths with their owners sitting impassively, speechless. They are like hermits, never reaching out for what is just beyond them, but living on whatever comes their way.

For hours one might go on like this, looking for the booth of Ahmd El Suki in that warren of streets. Then, in a little market place, with a circle of white walls bounded by the sky, one sees it. On the ground are strewn the clothes, the metals, the goods of the sellers. The country people and adlers wander about. On the rugs piled outside the booth of Ahmd El Suki I sit, and in the sun watch the dust and the tossing of sound and color in the market.

I turn to Ahmd El Suki and the light, amber repose of his face and the dreamy half-light of his eyes, and point to the people sitting around and lying about. I ask him to tell me what they do, what they think about. He laughs at me and says, just as a Spaniard would: "Nothing. Nothing." Then he adds: "The young people think of this life and the old ones

"The young people think of this life and the old ones

The Opinions of Ahmd El Suki

study the Koran, pray, and think of the life to come. Life is like a road leading through a gate, and no one knows what is beyond it. But do not deceive yourself," he continues more brightly. "They do not think. They just sit in the sun. What would they think about?"

Little by little Ahmd El Suki takes me in hand and tells me about the Moors, what they are right about and what they are wrong about, tells me about the town, the villages, and the tribes of the mountains. He tortures the Spanish language, but we understand each other. We smile and gesticulate a lot. That helps. Ahmd El Suki says:

"We do not think about things till we have to. We live from moment to moment. We don't worry about breakfast till we want it, and then we get up and look about and somehow we get it. There is no future. We are like the beggars in the street. They cry only for the need of the moment. Today it is bread, and people give them bread. Tomorrow it may be oil, and people give them oil. We are not active and progressive like the Spaniards. We are asleep. We remain still. Our streets have no tramcars."

Ahmd El Suki strokes his young beard and lifts his pleasant chin. He continues:

"We are changing. You don't know how much we have changed in the twelve years the Spaniards have been here. When there is government, when there are laws, we change, we progress. Our women tend to drop the veil, and it is time they did. We suffer too much from absurd customs, from things which had their use in antiquity but have now degenerated into customs. Custom is a vice. If I do a thing because I did it before, it is bad. It means I do not think."

He smiles and I smile; we are enjoying ourselves greatly. We drink a steaming beverage with mint in it. I am very happy on my ragged rug. He looks very comfortable on his uncomfortable doorstep. He is sitting very still, only his full lips moving and the half-light in his eyes a little higher. He goes on:

"No, knowledge of the head we haven't got. In that sense, no education. We write the Koran on our slabs, learn it, wash it out, write again, and that is the sum of our knowledge. Nothing. We are below the Spaniards. But if you mean moral things, things of sensibility, bearing and character, in these we are superior to the Spaniards."

A Moor is trustworthy in business. He is a man of confidence. A stranger could leave 10,000 Spanish duros with a Moor and say, 'Keep it for me till I come back,' and when he came back after days, after weeks, after years, it would be there. We do not vulgarly press our goods on people. Our home relations, relations between parents and children, are stricter, better than those of Europeans."

"We are cultured if not civilized. The Moorish boys are quicker, more intelligent than the Spanish boys. We fight among ourselves and sink back, but that is only when there is no government. No one likes laws, but they are good for the Moor and for everyone."

Ahmd El Suki explains other things to me. He says: "It is better to have business and markets than to fight. War is the ruin of all. This Abd El Krim is a nobody, a countryman, a mere common man from under the skies. The Rifians never have great chiefs. Any man from under the skies can lead them."

There is a long, cool silence. I think about Ahmd El Suki. The lightness, the dignity, the absence of superfluous movement in his figure, give repose and gentleness to his opinions. He has simplicity of mind and hospitality for ideas. With such men one can go on talking forever, not only for replenishment. So I say to Ahmd El Suki next:

"And what is your philosophy of life?"

"Philosophy?" he says. "What's that?" V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, April 16
A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Cairo, Egypt, says the Italian Legation there denies that Italian forces have occupied the town of Jarabub, in Cirenaica. The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph in Cairo in a dispatch sent to London on Wednesday night said that the Egyptian Council of Ministers had been convoked to consider the situation arising from a rumor that the Italians had occupied Jarabub.

The Conservative Party's desire to enable the British Empire to speak with a united voice in world affairs is to be made a reason for attempting to rearrange the parliamentary sessions in London. Referring to a visit to Australia projected for representatives of the British Parliament for next year, Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, said at a recent meeting here:

I am very anxious to see whether it may not be possible to arrange the business of Parliament so that we may get a sufficient vacation in the autumn to render these visits more possible and to enable a delegation to investigate thoroughly the problems, even in such far-distant places as Australia. If it were possible to have a long adjournment and to take the King's speech at the end of November, it seems to me then that there would be no inherent difficulty in members of Parliament doing that about once a year, getting a long spell from some time in August until January.

This means curtailment of the autumn session, leaving the bulk of the legislative work to be done in the autumn and early winter, an arrangement, it is claimed, which would give cabinet ministers more time to attend to the administrative duties of their departments.

The mother of parliaments has declined to have a precedent made for it. Sir Harry Brittain was snubbed by the Prime Minister when he recommended that the House of Commons should follow the example set by Washington in taking written speeches as read. The debates at Westminster might be livelier if Sir Harry's proposal were adopted, though this might further inflame the already over-bulky volumes of Hansard, the official record. The British Government declines to move, however, until proof is forthcoming that a substantial portion of the House of Commons desires it to do so.

The downfall of monarchies due to the war has had the effect of bringing onto the market goods and rarities of all sorts. A unique carpet, known as "The Emperor's Carpet," was recently bought by a big carpet manufacturing firm of London. As the result of several months' negotiations in Vienna, the purchase from the Austrian Government has been completed. It hung as a tapestry for many years in the royal palace at Schönbrunn, near Vienna, and is supposed to be one of the finest early Persian carpets in existence. Ruby colored, with emerald-green border and a design of flowers and animals, it shows a Chinese influence. Originally it is said to have been specially woven for the Persian royal palace, and was presented by one of the shahs of Persia to Peter the Great of Russia. In 1698, when Peter the Great was visiting Leopold I of Austria, he presented him the carpet, and in Austria it has remained ever since. The price of the carpet has not been stated, but its value is said by experts to be about £100,000.

Ken Wood, on the border of Hampstead, is now definitely assured to the Nation as its eventual property. It has been bought by the Irish millionaire, Lord Iveagh, and within ten years at latest is to become public property. Much ink has flowed over the question of the Ken Wood estate since it was placed in the market by Lord Mansfield. Valued at over £300,000, enough money was eventually raised to buy the greater part of the property. Now the remainder, which includes the mansion, the famous avenue of lime trees and beautiful rose gardens, has been secured. The house is built in the Robert Adam style. Ken Wood itself is the last remaining piece of what was once known as the Great Forest of Middlesex, famous for its wild animals and as a haunt of outlaws, but now a sanctuary for birds and the rarely seen badger.

The work of the African Educational Mission of the Phelps Stokes Fund of New York has had an unexpected effect on the Archbishop of Canterbury. At a notable dinner given by the British Government at Lancaster House not long since to Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the fund, on the eve of his leaving London for America after completing his East African educational report, the archbishop declared that he had

always hated arithmetic, but proofs of the forthcoming report which he had read, and the fascinating figures as well as facts it contained, had shown him that arithmetic could be delightfully enlivening. He called the report "The God-given plan for the new educational development in Africa," and said that through "that splendid explorer, Dr. Jones," the fund, with its American basis and consequent freedom from international rivalries, had done for Africa what it would have been impossible for any other body to accomplish.

The whole function, which in the absence in Iraq of Mr. Amery, Colonial Secretary, was presided over by Major Ormesby Gore, Undersecretary, was a brilliant gathering of those interested both in Africa and in education, and was a fine tribute to the help and co-operation of America toward the solution of some of Africa's greatest problems.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he is not responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Education in the United States"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I have just read the letter of T. M. B. which recently appeared in the Monitor under the caption, "Education in the United States." There is a quotation in that letter from the work of Prof. E. P. Humphrey on "Nationalism and Religion" which seems to me to need comment. It reads in part: "In America there is a distinct recognition of the fact that there is a nation above the state; the nation created the state, and can make or unmake its laws and government."

As to the statement that "the nation created the state," let me give the opinion of Justice Chase in the case of Ware vs. Hylton, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1796. The learned Justice, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, said: "I consider this as a declaration, not that the United States jointly, in a collective capacity, were independent states, but that each of them was a sovereign and independent state, that is, that each of them had a right to govern itself by its own authority, and its own laws, without any control from any other power upon earth." This seems to contradict the statement that the nation created the state.

As to the statement "that the nation can make or unmake its (the state's) laws and government" let me quote from Cooley's Constitutional Law: "In American constitutional law a peculiar system is established; the powers of sovereignty being classified, and some of them apportioned to the government of the United States for its exercise, while others are left to the states. Under this apportionment the nation is possessed of supreme, absolute and uncontrollable power in respect to certain subjects throughout all the states, while the states have the like unqualified power, within their respective limits, in respect to other subjects." (License Cases, 5 How. 504, 538.)

Education is a subject that has been left to the individual states. The United States have never exercised control in the matter of education.

The nation cannot make or unmake the government of a state. In fact, the Constitution demands that "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government." (Article IV, Section 4.)

In the above, I take it that the term state is used in reference to the several members of the American Union, while nation is applied to the whole body of the people coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The term state is often employed as importing the same thing with nation. In that meaning it is often capitalized. So it is when it refers to a member of the American Union.

If in the quotation from Professor Humphrey the terms are used as employed in Political Science, then we again are confronted with a difficulty. In his Political Science and Comparative Constitutional Law, Professor Burgess defines nation as "a population of an ethnic unit, inhabiting a territory of a geographic unit." And the state he defines as "a particular portion of mankind viewed as an organized unit." Within the meaning of these terms, the United States is both a nation and a state. What then can be the meaning of a sentence, "the nation created the state; the nation is above the state?" Milwaukee, Wis. J. E.

An Over-production of Diamonds